THE

BRISTOL & HOTWELL GUIDE;

Containing an Account of the ancient and present State of

THAT OPULENT CITY;

Nature, and Effect of the Medicinal Water of

THE HOTWELLS;

Botanical Plants and beautiful Views of

CLIFTON;

A concise Description of

VILLAGES AND SEATS IN THE VICINITY;

With brief Biography of eminent Natives of Bristol,

including

Memoirs of Chatterton;

To which are added

An Explanation of the Improvement of the Harbour: List of Bankers; Regulation of General and Penny Posts; of Hackney Coaches. Going out and coming in of Stage-Coaches, Waggons, &c. and Directions for passing the Severn, at the AUST *and the* NEW PASSAGE.

Embellished with a Plan of the City, &c. and other Engravings.

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Embellished with a 'Plan of the City, &c.' and other Engravings.

Originally written by the late

MR. E. SHIERCLIFF.

Revised to the present time.

FOURTH EDITION.

BRISTOL:

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BRISTOL GUIDE, &c.

ANCIENT STATE OF BRISTOL.

BRISTOL is said to have been founded by *Brennus*, the son of *Malmutius*, first king of the *Britons*, who lived three hundred and eighty years before the commencement of the Christian Era. *Belinus*, another son of *Malmutius*, and brother to the above *Brennus*, reigned jointly after their father as kings of *Breteign*, and peaceably governed the kingdom for the space of five years, during which *Brennus* built the city of *Bristol*; there are statues of the two brothers fixed on the south-side of the tower of *St. John's* Church, one on the right, the other on the left hand of the gateway; when, or by whom set up, is uncertain, but they are indisputably of high antiquity. In this gateway is a groove, wherein was anciently a portcullis, being the only one now remaining in Bristol.

The City was originally called by the Britons, *Caer-Oder Nante Badon*, i. e. the City of *Odera* in *Badon Valley*. But Leland is of opinion that it should be read *Nante Avon* (from the contingency of that river) rather than Badon, Nante signifying properly a place in which a river flows. During the *Roman* times it was called *Venta-Bulgarum*; and afterwards that name was changed to *Caer Brito* (the City *Brito*)

As Cæsar records that the Britons had not any buildings of stone or brick, and as *Caer-Brito* (the

latter

latter name of this City) was walled round, and a place of account in the fifth century, when the Romans left Briton, it appears that they taught and assisted them to fortify with a wall of stone, and regularly to plan their City. The Romans generally laid out their towns into four streets directing to the four cardinal points, which was, and is now the plan of the internal and most ancient part of Bristol: also of Chester and other places of Roman foundation. That the city existed antecedently to the invasion of the Romans, plainly appears from the name announced by *Gildas* and *Nennius*,* (the two most ancient British Historians) *Caer Brito*, the British City, to distinguish it from their Castle and Camps on Leigh, Clifton, and Durdham Downs, which were called *Abone* from the name of the River.

After the *Saxon* conquest, *Caer Brito*, as well as most other original names of places, became Saxonized, and variously modified, according to the fancy or different manner of spelling used by the chronologers of the earlier ages.

According to *Stow*, in the year 915, a great navy of *Danes* sailed about the West Country, landed in divers places, taking great prey, and went to their ships again. King *Edward* the elder, son of *Alfred*, for defence of the city and country, built a Castle at the mouth of the Avon, which very probably was Portshead Castle, garrisoned so lately as the civil wars in the last century.

To go back a few years, concerning the government of Bristol, *Leland* instructs us that about 900, *Aylward*, (surnamed *Sneaw*, i. e. Snow, from his fair complexion) a valiant Saxon Nobleman of great rank and fortune, and related to King *Edward*, senior, "was Lord of Brightstow, and founder of the Monastry of Cranbourne."

* *Nennio historicorum nostrorum post Gildam antiquissimo.* Miltoni Defens. pro Pop. Ang. 12mo. Cap. 1, p. 122.

No other mention is made in history of *Bristol* during the ravages of the *Danes;* and *Camden* says, that it was not distinguished 'till the decline of the *Saxon* heptarchy. In the year 1063, according to *Florence* of *Worcester*, *Harold*, the son of Earl *Godwin*, embarked from *Bristol* with his army to take revenge on *Griffith*, King of *Wales*, who had committed many outrages.

In *England* Cathedral Churches, or Bishops' sees were by the decree of a General synod, in the year 1067, removed from villages to great towns, or cities; a name which they acquired from this circumstance; yet this distinction was not so strictly observed in those remote ages as at present, the monkish writers frequently called eminent places cities, which had no Bishop see, *Bristol* being by them stiled a city long before it had a Bishop; at this day *Westminster* is the only city in *England* that has no Bishop.

In Doomsday-book, which was finished in the year 1086, by direction of *William* the Conqueror, there is this entry respecting *Bristol:* "*Bristow*, with *Barton*, an adjoining farm, paid to the King 110 marks of silver." And the Burgesses returned, that Bishop *G.* had 33 marks, and one of gold." This Bishop *G.* is supposed to be *Godfrey*, Bishop of *Constance*, custus or proprietor of the Castle of *Bristol*, which was then looked upon as a very strong fortress; for on the death of the conqueror, in the first year of the reign of *William Rufus*, his successor, the Bishop of *Constance*, with his nephew *Robert de Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, joined in a rebellion against the King, and making *Bristol* their head quarters, the Castle became the common repository of all the plunder taken round about as far as *Berkeley* and *Bath;* and from hence they penetrated into *Wiltshire*, ravaged that county, and entering the south-east

quarter

quarter of *Somersetshire*, sat down before *Ilchester*, but were there repulsed.

Camden, speaking of the Castle of *Bristol*, says, that it was founded by *Robert Rufus* Earl of *Glocester:* but he must have been mistaken; for King *Henry* the first, who was the father of that Earl, was but nineteen years old when the rebellion happened. However this much is certain, that although he was not the founder, yet he made considerable additions to the buildings and outworks; and also erected a Palace and magnificent tower, scarcely to be equalled in *England*, and encompassed the whole with strong walls. We are told that whilst he was employed in this work, his piety incited him to lay aside every third stone, with which he built the Priory of *St. James*, wherein himself and his wife were afterwards buried.

William of Worcester, who surveyed this Castle about the fourteenth century, informs us that it was 540 feet long, 300 feet broad, and stood on an area of three acres and three quarters of ground, exclusive of houses, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, and other accommodations made within its wall for the officers and garrison; and *Leland*, who took a survey of it in the sixteenth century, says, "In the castle are two courts, in the outer court and north-west part of it, is a great dungeon tower, built of stone, said to be brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, by the red Earl of *Glocester*; also a church and many lodging apartments. In two areas on the south-side of it is a great gate, a stone bridge, and three bulwarks on the left bank of the mouth of the river *Froom*, (by which he must mean that part of it that runs into Castle-ditch). There are many towers yet standing in both the courts, but all tending to ruin."

The

The castle continued to be part of the county of *Glocester*, for two hundred and fifty-six years after *Bristol* had been separated from it; but in the year 1629, King *Charles* the first, by charter, made the castle appendant to the city of *Bristol*; the reasons given in that charter for this arrangement are, because no justice of the peace belonging to the county resided near the castle; that the officers of the city having no authority or jurisdiction there, it became an asylum for malefactors of all descriptions; that divers persons able and fit to bear arms, when their service became needful, fled thither; and also, because his dearly-beloved consort *Henrietta Maria* had requested the same.

Eighteen months after the castle had been added to the county of the city of *Bristol*, it was sold by King *Charles* the first to the Mayor and burgesses of *Bristol*, with all the buildings, houses, lands, and appendages, for the sum of 959l. to hold the same as of the manor of *East-Greenwich*, in *Kent*, by fealty only in fee and common socage, and not in capite, nor by knight's service, at the yearly fee-farm rent of forty pounds.

This Fortress is memorable in history from the following circumstance; Earl *Robert* at the battle of *Lincoln*, having taken King *Stephen* a prisoner, brought him to *Bristol*, where, by the Empress *Matilda's* order, he was ignominiously treated, loaded with chains, and closely confined in the dungeon tower; in which he remained 'till a reverse of fortune happening in his favor, procured his enlargement; this was occasioned by Earl *Robert's* being made a captive as he was endeavouring to forward the Empress's escape from *Winchester*. By this means the Queen having got the Earl into her power, retaliated, and ordered that he should be treated with the same severity that the King was made to feel. This produced a negociation, when

when it was agreed that the King should be exchanged for Earl *Robert*, and that the Queen herself should remain as an hostage till the terms of the treaty were complied with, and Earl *Robert* restored.

The Empress, harrassed by war, and often in great danger of becoming a captive, committed the education of her son Prince *Henry Plantagenet* (afterwards King *Henry* the 2d) to the Earl of *Glocester*, who conducted him to *Bristol*, as a place of the greatest safety, where he continued four years under the tuition of the best masters.

In the year 1211 King *John* laid a heavy tax upon all Jews throughout his dominions: one of the unfortunate race named *Abraham*, residing in Bristol, refused to pay the tax, for which he was fined in the sum of ten thousand marks; this he firmly refused to pay also, which refusal exasperating the King, he barbarously commanded one of the Jew's teeth to be drawn every day till he should comply; he had but eight, and suffered seven of them to be pulled out, and then paid the fine rather than part with his last tooth.

Prince *Henry*, the eldest son of King *John* (afterwards King *Henry* the 3d) was, on account of the troublesome wars his father had engaged in with the Barons, placed in *Bristol* during his minority for security, and that he might receive an education suitable to his high rank; for which purpose he was attended by many noblemen and preceptors. At this period it was ordered, "that *Bristol* should be governed by a Mayor, to be chosen in the same manner as was done in *London*; with two grave *sad* worshipful men, who were called Prepositors." The first Mayor chosen in consequence of this charter, was *Adam Le Page*.

The Buildings on the opposite shores of the River *Avon*, were, previous to the reign of King *Henry* the

the 3d, two distinct towns; but in his time they were incorporated, and connected by a Bridge whereon were erected lofty houses, having the appearance of a street; most of these had capital shops wherein was carried on a great trade; in the centre was a chapel built across it, on large beams, and of a sufficient height for loaded waggons or carriages to pass under. And whereas the market for edibles was (before this communication took place) held in each town or borough separately, it was ordained that for the future all provisions should be brought to the *High-Cross,* which stood in the midst between High-street, Wine-street, Broad-street, and Corn-street, the four principal streets of the town. In the year 1736, this unrivalled specimen of Gothic architecture being deemed an obstruction, was removed to the College-Green, where it remained for a short time the object of universal admiration. But alas! its beauty, even there, could not save it from the ravages of those, who, having neither taste for elegance, nor veneration for antiquity, caused it to be again taken down. But it gives us some pleasure to inform our readers, that it is yet preserved, and erected at *Stourhead,* in *Wiltshire,* the seat of Sir *Richard Colt Hoare,* Bart.

In the year 1283 the first regular summons by writ, directed to the Mayor and Chief Magistrates of Bristol, was issued by King Edward the 1st, requiring that two persons should be sent as representatives to serve in his Parliament in *Shrewsbury.*

In the reign of Edward the 3d, Bristol was made a county of itself, for the good services the King had received therefrom by sea and land; and the boundaries were marked out by stones which were set up on the Somersetshire and Glocestershire sides of the town, for the information of posterity, to show how far the liberties should extend.

King

King Henry the 7th, with the Lord Chancellor, came to Bristol, in the year 1490, and kept his Court at St. Augustine's-Back. The citizens, willing to shew his Majesty all the respect they could during his residence, arrayed themselves in their best cloaths; the King thinking some of their wives rather too well dressed for their station, ordered every citizen who was worth 20l. in goods, to pay 20s. because their wives went so sumptuously apparelled.

In the Year 1502, King Henry gave a Patent to James Elliot and Thomas Ashurst, Merchants of Bristol; and to John Gonsalez and Francis Fernandez, natives of Portugal, to go with English colours in quest of unknown Lands.

1541. King Henry the 8th, having suppressed the Monastry of St. Augustine, erected it into a Bishop's See, and constituted *Paul Bush*, the Rector of Winterbourn, its first Bishop, and Bristol was now by proclamation, declared a city.

1543. The Litany was first sung in English, in a general procession from Christ-church unto St. Mary Redcliff.

1581. Queen Elizabeth granted a new Charter for 12 Aldermen, and for dividing the City into 12 wards. She also paid a visit to Bristol, and was entertained at the great house in Small-street, in which there is a room still named Queen Elizabeth's Room.

In the unfortunate reign of *Charles* the 1st, *Bristol* experienced many vicissitudes and troubles. On the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, it was garrisoned by the Parliament's army, and Colonel *Nathaniel Fiennes* was made Governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the western counties, and had accommodations for a large army. The King sensible of the advantages attending so eligible a post, was desirous to have it

in

in his possession. There were many Royalists in the city, who engaged to take it by stratagem, but their scheme being discovered, Alderman *Yeamans* and Mr. *Bouchier*, being the principal encouragers of the intended revolt, were tried by martial law, condemned, and immediately executed; the rest of the conspirators escaped. The King finding that his friends had miscarried in their attempts, resolved to lay siege to it with a large army; accordingly Prince *Maurice* and the Marquis of *Hertford* having taken the city of *Bath*, Prince *Rupert* was ordered from *Oxford* with a reinforcement to join them, and march immediately for *Bristol*, where they arrived on the 24th of July, 1643. The garrison was well provided with men, ammunition, and every thing necessary to make a vigorous defence; the besiegers seeing the improbability of taking the city by blockade, resolved to storm it, which they did in six different places, so effectually that the besieged were unable longer to resist, and therefore capitulated. This event was highly favorable to the royal cause, though it was dearly purchased, the King having lost many of his most valuable officers, and 500 of his best troops in reducing it. However he was so well satisfied that he ordered a public thanksgiving on the occasion; and on the 3d of August following, the King himself came to Bristol, with Prince Charles, the Duke of York, and several of the Nobility. The King lodged at the house of Alderman Creswick in Small-street, and the Prince and Duke at Alderman Holworthy's which was in the same street, directly opposite. Bristol remained in the King's hands all the next year; but Sir William Waller being sent by the Parliament with a large army into the West, the King began to be apprehensive for its fate; especially as he was not ignorant that many of the inhabitants were disaffected to his cause. He therefore dispatched an order

order to Lord Hopton, to use his utmost exertions in providing for its security; he also sent Prince Charles to inspect the fortifications, who arrived just in time to prevent a design which the inhabitants had formed of delivering up the city to the Parliament's forces. The Prince, with the assistance of Lord Hopton, having put the city into such a state as to fear little from its enemies without, retired to Barnstable, to avoid the pestilence which began to rage in Bristol.

After the King's defeat at the unfortunate battle of Naseby, Prince Rupert repaired to Bristol, which place he found so well supplied with men, provisions and ammunition, that he wrote to his Majesty, assuring him that he could sustain a four-month's siege. From the known valour of the Prince, great expectations were formed, and every body concluded that a vigorous defence would be made, but to the astonishment of the whole kingdom, when Sir Thomas Fairfax undertook the siege on the 21st of August, the Prince capitulated, and gave up the place on the 11th of September following. The unhappy King was so chagrined at this loss, and at the trifling resistance made by the Prince to preserve the city, that in the first transports of his anger he revoked all his Commissions, and ordered him to quit the kingdom immediately.

In the year 1654, *Oliver Cromwell,* the Lord Protector, ordered Bristol Castle, with all its fortifications, to be pulled down, and razed to the ground, which was done so effectually, that only a few vestiges of the foundations are now to be seen, incorporated with other buildings. Thus was the fortress, which had been deemed impregnable in former ages, before the modern art of war and invention of gunpowder, totally destroyed, after having stood at least six hundred years.

1657.

1657. Dec. 8. The Corporation received a letter from the Lord Protector, a copy of which may not be unacceptable to our Readers.

Oliver P.

Trustie and well beloved we greete you well: remembering well the late expressions of love that I have had from you. I cannot omit any opportunity to expresse my care of you. I do heare on all hands, that the Chevalier party are designing to put us into blood. We are, I hope, taking the best care we can, by the blessing of God, to obviate this danger. But our intelligence on all hands being, that they have a design upon your citie, we could not but warne you therefore, and give you authoritie, as we doe hereby, to put yourselves in the best posture you can for your own defence, by raising your Militia by virtue of the commission formerly sent you, and putting them in a readinesse for the purpose aforesaide, letting you also knowe that for your better encouragement herein, you shall haue a troop of horse sent you to quarter in or neare your towne. We desire you to let us heare from time to time what occurs touching the malignant partie, and so we bid you farewell. Given at Whitehall, this 2d of December, 1657.

[To our trustie and well beloved, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the Citie of Bristowe.]

In pursuance of this command, the Militia was raised and the city was put into a posture of defence.

Lord *Clarendon*, in his history, vol. 3. page 419, relates, that King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, in his several journies to conceal himself from his pursuers, by the assistance of his friends, once passed through the city on horseback, in disguise, dressed like a countryman, and called William, riding before Mrs. Lane, towards the great manor-house still remaining at Abbot's Leigh near

near Bristol, where he lay concealed for some time; and tradition adds, that he used to turn the spit in the kitchen to prevent discovery; The block on which (they say) he sat is preserved, and shewn to this day. The noble author's words are, "There was no resting in any place till they came to Mr. Norton's, nor any thing extraordinary that happened in the way, save that they met many people every day in the way, who were well known to the King, and the day that they went to Mr. Norton's, they were necessarily to ride quite through the city of Bristol, a place and people the King had been so well acquainted with, that he could not but send his eyes abroad to view the great alterations that had been made there, after his departure from thence: and when he rode near the place where the great Fort had stood, he could not forbear putting his horse out of the way, and rode with his mistress behind him around it.

1684. Charles 2d. granted a new charter, in which he confirmed this place to be a city and county of itself, gave full powers to the Mayor and two Sheriffs, to have a common Seal, and to them and the Common Councilmen, not exceeding forty-three, power to make Laws for the government of the city. Mayor and Sheriffs to be chosen 15th September, and sworn 29th. The Recorder to be a Barrister of five years standing, and to have the Royal approbation. The Aldermen to be 12 and the Recorder the senior. A fine of 500l. to be imposed on those who shall refuse to be chosen unless not worth 2000l. The Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, and to hold Quarterly Sessions for trying offenders. A Town Clerk to be chosen, a Barrister of three years; a Steward of the Sheriff's Court; and two Coroners. Mayor, &c. to have the regulations of Markets and Fairs, and to hold Pie-powder Court, &c.

1710. Queen Ann having visited Bristol, renewed its Charter, confirming all other charters and liberties and ascertaining its boundaries.

1736. The statue of King William erected in Queen's-Square.

1740. The Foundation of the Exchange was laid.

1767. A new and commodious Dock made at the Grove; and the Key continued round to the Back. Brunswick-Square and adjacent streets laid out for building and begun.

1768. Bristol Bridge finished and opened.

1777. An Act passed for enlarging the Boundaries of the City down to Rownham Passage to include the Floating-dock. John Aitkin, a painter, (commonly called Jack the painter) attempted to set fire to several houses and ships, and occasioned a dreadful conflagration in Quay-street. He was hanged at Portsmouth.

1782. The old Colonade, called the Tolzey, taken down, and a Wing to the Exchange built similar to the Post-office.

1789. St. James's Parish divided, and St. Paul's taken out of it by Act of Parliament. The foundation-stone of St. Paul's Church laid on the 23d of April. About this time the ancient, spacious, and elegant Church of St. Thomas was taken down, excepting the Tower.

1794. A new Pump-room opened at Davis's Mineral Spa, in the street leading to the Hotwell, about 9 years after its discovery.

In noticing the events of a city like Bristol, in a country where the violence and instability of war is no longer felt, nor where the despotism of superstition employs its energies in the erection of massy and often useless buildings, the mind becomes alone attracted to the arts which edify and adorn human

nature in completing their slow and silent progress. Of this city, therefore, little arrests attention, from the period of the unfortunate struggles for civil power to the present day.

PRESENT STATE OF BRISTOL.

Its Situation, Extent, Jurisdiction, Police, Trade, Manufactures, Fairs, Markets, &c.

THE City of Bristow, or Bristol, lies in 51, 30 deg, of N. Lat 2, 46 of W. Long. at the southern extremity of Glocestershire and the northern of Somersetshire, being taken out of, and made a City and County independent of both, by Edward III. though it is generally reckoned in Somersetshire. It is 115 miles due West from London, through Marshfield; through Bath and Chippenham 117; through Bath and Devizes 119; 12 W.N.W. of Bath; 56 N. W. of Salisbury; 102 of Portsmouth; 171 of Canterbury; 186 of Dover; 80 N. E. of Exeter; 125 of Plymouth; 179 of Falmouth; 149 E. of Milford-haven; 35 S. W. by S. of Glocester; 60 S. S. W. of Worcester; 90 of Birmingham; 145 S. by E. of Chester; 183 of Liverpool; 228 S. W. of York; 220 W. by S. of Norwich; 73 W. of Oxford; and 143 of Cambridge.

The old town, which was within the inner wall in a valley, stands upon a narrow hill of about forty feet in height, the descents from it in many places were formerly very steep, but by late improvements they are rendered easy; this hill is bounded on the South by the Avon, on the North and

and West by the Froom, and on the East by a deep ditch or moat of the Castle, which having been arched over at the lower end of Castle-street, and some other places, is there invisible; the valley is on the other side of the two rivers; On the North side of it is St. Michael's-hill and Kingsdown, the highest ground in the city; on the West side is College-green, a considerable eminence, and on the South side is Redcliff-hill. The whole of this extent is covered with public and private buildings, the summits of St. Michael's-hill and Kingsdown, being at least 200 feet higher than any other groud on which Bristol stands; most of these houses command a delightful view of the city and country for several miles round; they are in general well built, convenient and elegant. In the heart of the city, or old town, containing eight parishes, the inhabitants are crowded: but being seated on a hill, and the streets intersecting each other in several places, there is always a free current of air; moreover the two rivers by their serpentine course through the valley, pass through the lowest part of the ground; into these rivers, covered drains and common sewers have been made, whereby the filth and noxious effluvia are in general carried away.

The city stands for the most part on a thick hard bed of sand, a few fathoms under which is excellent water; the several hills, and the descents from them, together with the windings of the *Avon* and the *Froom* to so many different parts of its valley, are circumstances happily attending the situation; so that upon the whole Bristol is, by nature, one of the most healthy cities, perhaps in the world.

The boundaries of Bristol, on the Glocestershire side of the Avon, exclusive of the river, measure four miles and a half and 37 perches; and on the Somersetshire

Somersetshire side two miles and a half, and 18 perches; which being added, the liberties of the city in circumference are seven miles and 55 perches: but, by a late act of Parliament the city bounds are now enlarged on the Glocestershire side, the limits reaching to Rownham-ferry, near the Hotwells. These boundaries in many places extend farther than the buildings, and in others the buildings extend far beyond the boundaries, therefore it would be difficult to ascertain its real dimensions, The site of the city is circular, and is about one mile and three quarters from north-east to south-west, and one mile and a half from north to south in breadth; this space contains upwards of 13,000 houses. But such a rage for building prevailed a few years since, especially in the extensive parish of St. James, that the parochial church, although a large one, was found insufficient for so great an accession of inhabitants to assemble in, for the purpose of divine worship; for which reason, an act of Parliament was obtained to divide the parish into two, and another church has been built called St. *Paul*'s, in the centre of the east-side of Portland-square; the houses of this square have handsome freestone fronts, several streets are also laid out in the adjoining ground, though not yet finished. At Clifton and near the Hotwells, the number of houses that have been erected, is almost incredible; many of them are built with freestone in the most suberb manner; these readily find occupiers from the great resort of strangers who daily arrive, and who being charmed with the delightful situation and salubrity of the air, make it their principal residence. Owing to this great increase of buildings, Clifton and the Hotwells, though formerly remote from Bristol may now be considered as connected with it, and the houses there, with those lately built in Bristol, which are at least 3000, being added to the

before-

beforementioned 13,000 make in the whole 16,000 houses; and allowing on a medium $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each house, (which has been found on trial to be a fair estimation,) the number of inhabitants are 88,000; we may safely venture to say 88,500, as St. Peter's, Colston's, and other hospitals being public buildings, are not included in the calculation.*

The jurisdiction of Bristol by water extends from Tower-Haraz to Kingroad, and from thence down the south-side of the Bristol Channel as low as the two islands called the Flat-Holmes (on one of which is erected a light house) and the Steep-Holmes (famous for being the retirement of Gildas the old British historian) and from thence directly eastward to the Denny island, and so on again to Kingroad.

Bristol was exempted, as well by land as by water, from the jurisdiction of the admiral of England by the charter of King Edward the 4th, Anno 1461, and the crown to grant a commission to the mayor and recorder of the town, and to other persons whom the King shall appoint to be named, as often as shall be needful, to enquire of all such contracts, or agreements, trespasses, offences and things, which were wont to be enquired of, and determined by such Admiral, or in the court of Admiralty. The burgesses *might* resist and disobey, without punishment, such Admiral, or his deputies, in exercising any jurisdiction either in the town, suburbs, or precincts of the county and port of Bristol.

The government of Bristol is vested in the Corporation, consisting of 43 persons, (of whom the Mayor is the chief magistrate,) 12 Aldermen including the Recorder, who by virtue of his office

* Bristol and its environs from later calculations are supposed to contain 100,000 souls.

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is the first and senior; the next in seniority is stiled the Father of the city: they are all Justices of the Peace. It has two sheriffs, 28 Common-Council Men, a Town-Clerk, Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, Sword-Bearer, and Under-Sheriff. The city is divided into 12 wards, each ward having an Alderman to preside over it. There are likewise several officers subject to the Corporation, viz. 2 Coroners, Water-Bailiffs, Key-Masters, School-Masters, Clerk of the court of conscience, Clerk of the markets, Keepers of the prisons, Criers of the courts, City-Criers, 8 Sergeants at mace, Exchange-Keeper, Sheriffs officers, Club-Men, Beadles, and a Band of Musicians; all of whom have their respective gowns and habiliments, which they wear when they attend the Corporation on public occasions; viz. At Michaelmas, the Mayor being then sworn into his office, and at the assizes, when the judges proceed with them in their coaches to the Mayor's Chapel, to hear divine service; also the 29th May and the 5th November, on which days they go in like manner to the Cathedral, and the several incorporated companies dressed in their gowns and badges, join the procession; before each company are borne two flags, whereon are painted the coat of arms of their respective trades.

The Mayor is allowed 1600l. from the Chamber of Bristol, to support his dignity during the year he continues in office, and the two Sheriffs have 420l. each for the like purpose.

One of the two Judges who go the western circuit comes in the autumn of every year to Bristol, to hear and determine, at the Guild-Hall, law-suits entirely respecting civil causes, arising in Bristol, as a city and county; also the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen hold an assize or general gaol delivery of oyer and terminer in the same hall once in every year, most commonly in March, for the trial

trial of capital offences committed in the jurisdiction of the city and county of Bristol, either by land or water. And the Mayor and Aldermen with the Town-Clerk (who presides as Judge) hold a quarter sessions for trying less criminal causes, likewise a court of conscience or request is held every Monday for the recovery of debts under the sum of forty shillings. Besides these, the two Sheriffs hold a pied-poudre court every year in autumn under the piazza in a street called the Old-Market.

Bristol sends two members to parliament, the present representatives are Evan Baillie, Esq. and Charles Bathurst, Esq. It also gives the title of Earl to the family of Hervey; the present Earl is Frederick William, of Iceworth Park, Suffolk.

No place in England can boast of greater advantages by nature than Bristol now enjoys, owing to which, its merchanrs trade with a greater independance upon London, than any other town in Britain; whatever exportations they make to any part of the world, they are able to bring back the returns to their own port, and can dispose of them there, which no other port in Britain can do; for in general the merchants of other ports are obliged, either to ship part of the effects they have abroad, on ships bound to London, or else consign their own vessels there, to sell their cargoes and get a freight; but the Bristol merchants, as they have a very great trade abroad, so that they have always buyers at home for their returns, and such buyers that no cargo is too large for them. The shopkeepers also are in general wholesale dealers, and have so great an inland trade, that they maintain riders and carriers, in the same manner as the Londoners, to all the Western counties, and principal counties and towns from Southampton in the south, even to the banks of the Trent in the north. Add

to

to this, as well by sea as by the navigation of the two great rivers the Severn and the Wye, they have almost the whole trade of South Wales, as it were, to themselves, and the greatest part of North Wales; and their trade also to Ireland is very considerable.

There are about 300 sail of ships and vessels employed in foreign trade to Bristol only, (exclusive of those which arrive here from different parts of the world, either to dispose of their cargoes or get freight,) besides coasting vessels, trows, market-boats, and other craft, which amount to a very great number.

The Customs and Excise of this port are immense, exceeding half a million annually.

The revenue of the Post-office is about 20,000l. of the Land-tax about 10,000l. and of the Poor-rate 14,000l.

Although the chief dependance of Bristol is upon its foreign trade, yet there are almost all kinds of business carried on in this city; and in the shops are seen as great a display and choice of every sort of goods, as are to be met with any where in the kingdom, and they are sold at as cheap rates. There are also many very capital works here and in the neighbourhood, which by reason of the great plenty and cheapness of coal and other fuel, with the easiness of land and water carriage, the proprietors are enabled to sell on as low terms as can be done elsewhere. The brass works at Baptist Mills, at the distance of about one mile to the north-east of the city, situate on the river Froome, claim our attention; as this was the first place where brass was made in England, and the original workmen were brought over from Holland for the purpose; the quantity made here is prodigious, it is drawn into wire, or formed into what they call battery, for the Guinea

trade

trade and other purposes, from whence it is sent to London, Liverpool, and every part of the kingdom. Another work of the same kind was also carried on at Warmley, about five miles from Bristol, but it has been discontinued some time.

On the banks of the Avon, near Hanham, about two miles east from Bristol, are situated the Spelter and Brass Works established by Mr. Emerson, where the contents of several large furnaces are in continual fusion. These works are said to produce some of the purest and most valuable brass that has ever been manufactured. Its peculiar fineness of texture, tenacity of fibre, and malleability, render it in great demand among the more curious artificers at Birmingham, and other places; and considerable quantities of the spelter are exported, being much purer than any now manufactured on the continent.

Dr. Watson (the present Bishop of Landaff,) in the fourth volume of his Chemical Essays, speaking of this manufacture, says, "the zinc made by Mr. Emerson is whiter and brighter than any other, either English or foreign. He has a patent for making brass with zinc and copper; and his brass is said to be more malleable, more beautiful, and of a colour more resembling gold than ordinary brass is. It is quite free from knots or hard places, arising from iron, to which other brass is subject; and this quality as it respects the magnetic needle, renders it of great importance in making compasses for navigation."

In the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, are three iron founderies for casting all kinds of iron work and artillery; and here is a steam-engine for boring cannon when run solid. And in the same parish are considerable Lead Works, where lead is smelted from the ore, and rolled, or cast into sheets, pipes, and various articles for plumbers' use; and adjoining

joining, the same proprietors have erected a house of great extent for making white and red lead.

It may not be amiss to remark that Bristol is famous for its manufactures of small lead shot, which on account of the roundness and colour, are preferred abroad to any other; and also that the Patent Shot, so much esteemed, was the invention of Mr. William Watts, of this city, who first made it here, and obtained a Patent for his discovery.

A Patent has likewise been granted to John Garnett, of Bristol, Esq. for his invention to lessen friction in all kinds of wheels, blocks for ships, grindstones, rollers, and the like machinery; this invention is of great importance to persons concerned in mill-work, where great powers are required, for by the use of it, a far less force answers every purpose, and the movements being rendered more easy, the works of course last longer, and seldom want repairs. The works are carried on near College-street, and are called Garnett & Co's. Patent Wheel and Block Manufacture.

The Bristol soap, for goodness, is not equalled by any that is made in England, large quantities of it are sent to London, and most parts of the kingdom.

As there is more sugar imported into Bristol from the West-India islands, in proportion, than there is even into London, so is there also a greater number of sugar-houses, by which means loaf sugar is made here, and sold on better terms than can be done elsewhere, and in general the single refined sugars of Bristol, are held in higher estimation, and will fetch a better price abroad, than that which they receive from other places.

There is more glass manufactured in Bristol, than perhaps in any other place in England; the wine, cyder, beer, and other liquors, together with the

Hotwell

Hotwell water exported from hence to most parts of the world, cause so great a demand for bottles, as to employ several houses for making them. And of window glass also, there are vast quantities sent to America, and other parts; and the home consumption must be very great, for glazing windows, and other purposes, not only in this city, but in Bath, and in the many towns and villages round about; as also the western counties, Wales, and every place north and south, wherever the Bristol trade extends. Here are likewise two houses, wherein they make white or flint glass, and phial-bottles; and to those who have never seen the manner of working this material, it may be a pleasing entertainment to attend the process, particularly of window-glass: nor is the blowing of white, or flint-glass, unworthy of their attention, as it is formed into such a variety of articles; strangers are never denied the liberty to see the people at work, on a small gratuity being given to the men employed. To such of our readers as are desirous of seeing these manufactures, we think it necessary that they should be informed of the days on which they work at each house, and the sort of glass made on those days, that they may not be disappointed by going at a wrong time.

At Vigor's & Co's glass-house, Redcliff-back, flint, or white glass, is worked every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the Phœnix Glass-house, both near Temple Gate, on the same days.

At Vigor's & Co's glass-house in St. Thomas-street, window glass is made every Monday and Saturday in the morning, and at the crown glass-house in St. Philip's, on the same days.

The distilleries carried on here are in a very extensive line, the demand for spirits for the African trade, and internal consumption being very great.

A manu-

A manufactory has been instituted and established with great success by Mr. John Thomas, from London, for preparing red, blue, and yellow Morocco Leather; green and black Spanish: also red, blue, yellow, green, and black Roans: which, we are credibly informed, are superior to foreign skins in colour, gloss, and lustre; and are vended on the most reasonable terms. There is only another manufactory of this sort in England, and that is in London. It was carried on at first on the Broad Ware, but it is since removed to convenient buildings erected for it at Baptist Mills, near to the river, on the western side of the Fox.

We shall lastly remark, that the many ships and vessels which are built at Bristol, with the various trades required to compleat them for sea, must necessarily give employment to a very great number of people, besides the seamen who navigate them in their respective voyages.

There are two fairs usually held in Bristol, which formerly began on the 25th of January, and the 25th of July; the first continued nine, and the last eight clear days, besides a day for what is termed the packing-penny. The fairs were formerly of very great importance, as traders almost in every line, and from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, resorted to them, for the purpose of buying or selling. The time of year for each, being judged inconvenient, is now changed, the one being held on the 1st of March, in the Great-gardens, in Temple Parish; the other on the 1st of September, in St. James's Church Yard. At this last, there is generally a large number of horses of all kinds for sale, which seldom continues more than two or three days; at present, the principal traders who frequent these fairs, are the clothiers, either to sell or receive orders for their goods; also dealers in tanned leather, there being more of this article sold

sold during those periods, at the Back-Hall, than at any other fair in England, and of ticking for bed cases there is likewise a very considerable quantity vended at the Tick-Hall. But besides these, there are only a few hardwaremen from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and other places; and some cotton stocking makers from Tewksbury, the rest consisting merely of shops and stands wherein millinery wares, toys, or some trifling articles, are exposed for sale by the town's people.

There are two principal markets in this city, for butchers' meat, poultry, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and all kinds of vegetables, held on Wednesday and Saturday in every week. We shall first take notice of the most capital one, which, by way of eminence, and as being the oldest, is generally styled the Market, this is situate on the south-side of the Exchange, on a large, commodious square piece of ground, which was cleared for the purpose, soon after that edifice was compleated; it consists of eight double rows of sheds, or stands, covered with cornish slate; on the end of each row is painted a large capital letter, alphabetically, from A. to H. and every stand in each row is numbered, from 1 to 157, this is done for the mutual convenience of buyer and seller, as by this method any person wanted is immediately found, without the trouble of enquiry. These sheds are always occupied for the sale of butchers' meat. There are also three market houses of considerable length and breadth, under cover, wherein the farmers and country people sell butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, bacon, and other articles. One is in the piazza of the south front of the Exchange, and is called the Glocestershire market, being occupied mostly by people from that county; the stands or seats here are likewise numbered, beginning with No. 1, and ending with 62.

On the west-side are piazzas also that support a range of buildings, called the Somersetshire market, most of the farmers, and country people therein being of that county : the stands and seats here are also numbered from 1 to 68. And on the east-side, which leads to the market-house gate next High-street, are other piazzas with buildings over, the stands and seats are here also numbered as in the former, from 1 to 52. Opposite to this last, are eight separate stands or shops for all kinds of garden produce, which is raised early, and in great perfection. At the entrance into the market from Corn-street, by the Post-office, are thirteen other shops, also a range of ten stands, extending in front of the Glostershire market on the south-side of the Exchange, where the like articles are sold. And there is another row of ten stands on the west-side of the butchers, facing the Somersetshire market, wherein are sold flowers and roots in pots, or plants and shrubs for the green-house or garden. When we consider the whole of this as being but one market, and the abundant quantity of articles with which is supplied, we may venture to affirm, that for plenty goodness, and cheapness, it is scarcely equalled by any market in Great Britain.

The Corporation have lately built an addition to this market in Nicholas-street, which excels the other parts in neatness and convenience.

But notwithstanding the largeness of the above market, and its extensive supply, together with the situation nearly in the centre of the city ; yet on account of the many additional buildings, and increase of inhabitants of late years, it was found inadequate to the demands of the people, therefore the Corporation erected another market, on a very convenient spot adjoining Union-street, near Broad-mead, called St. James's-market, where every sort of provisions are sold as in the other market,

market, and the shops and stands here are numbered in like manner. Here also the market for Fish is kept on Wednesday and Friday, on which days it is plentifully supplied with every kind in proper season. The two market houses formerly made use of for the sale of Corn, between Wine-street, and Maryport-street, were opened by order of the Magistrates on the 3d of January, 1787, for the sale of Cheese only; the market days are every Wednesday and Saturday. There are likewise shambles for butchers meat without the place where Lawford's-gate stood, but not being in the liberties of the city, they are scarcely frequented by any except the inhabitants of adjacent streets.

The market for the sale of Raw Hides, Calves Skins, and all sorts of unwrought Tanned Leather, is held at the Back-Hall every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year. And at the same place is held a market for Tanned Leather every Thursday.

In that part of the city called the Back, there is a market-house erected for the mutual convenience of the inhabitants, and the people from Wales, who bring hither for sale, every Wednesday, roasting pigs, poultry, and different kinds of fruit, walnuts, filberts, and common haxle nuts, during their seasons; and farther on are houses for the lodging of corn, faggots, stable brooms, and other articles. There is also a very considerable market every Thursday in St. Thomas-street, for horses, pigs, and live cattle. And in Broad-mead, is a market for Hay and Straw every Tuesday and Friday.

Bristol, as well as all the country round, is in general supplied with coals from Kingswood; (there are also pits in Bedminster, Ashton, Nailsea, and Brislington, besides extensive ones at Coalpit-heath.) The colliers' houses, when seen from St. Michael's-hill, Kingsdown, or any other eminence, seem

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seem to stand so close to each other for miles together, as to have the appearance of being a part of the suburbs of the city. some of these pits are not more than two miles distant from the town, and to those who choose to fetch their own coals, they are sold there at 4d. per bushel for large, and 3d. per bushel for the small; it is brought in waggons and carts, often on horses and asses, and sold to the inhabitants at 15d. the sack, containing about two bushels. There is also coal brought hither by water from the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and other places, which is sold at the head of the Quay by the ton weight; which being all large coal, and making a cheerful fire, though not very durable, is chiefly used for burning in the parlour and chamber.

The pumps, both public and private, are numerous, and all of them emit from the sand, rocks, and strata beneath, the clearest and most excellent water.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND PLACES OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

THE CATHEDRAL.

THE CATHEDRAL was the collegiate church of the Monastery of St. Augustine, which church together with the monastery, was founded by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, son of *Harding*, a younger son of the King of *Denmark*. *Henry* the 2d, confirmed this foundation, and contributed towards it, as we learn from an inscription over the gate at the west end of the Cathedral, which was the usual entrance into the monastery, and is at present all that remains of it. This gate is esteemed one of

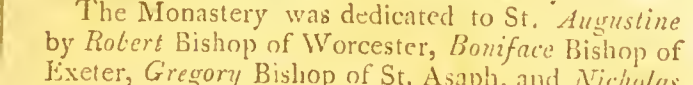
St. Mary Redcliff Church.

Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity.

Wright del. et Sc.

Engraved for the New Bristol & Hotwell Guide.

the most curious pieces of architecture of the kind in England. It was not finished, or, at least, the inscription probably not placed there, till after Henry came to the crown; the following is a fac simile of the inscription;



Translation.—King *Henry* the second, and Lord *Robert* son of *Herdyng*, son of the King of *Denmark*, were the first Founders of this Monastery.

The Monastery was dedicated to St. *Augustine* by *Robert* Bishop of Worcester, *Boniface* Bishop of Exeter, *Gregory* Bishop of St. Asaph, and *Nicholas* Bishop of Landaff. *Robert Fitz-Harding* himself becoming a canon therein, a monument is erected to his memory, where he was buried, between the Abbot and Priors' cells, which was anciently an entrance to the choir; it is inclosed with iron rails, and on a marble table is the following inscription;

The Monument of
ROBERT FITZHARDING
Lord of *BERKELEY* descended from the Kings of *Denmark*, and EVA his Wife, by whom he had five Sons, & two Daughters: MAURICE his Eldest Son, was the first of this Family, that took the name of *BERKELEY*. This ROBERT FITZHARDING laid the Foundation of this Church, and Monastery of St. Augustine in the Year 1140 the fifth of King Stephen dedicated and endowed it in 1148. He died in the Year 1170 in the 17th of King Henry the Second.
This Monument was Repaired
A D 1742
from the said
ROBERT FITZHARDING LORD of *BERKELEY* AUGUSTUS the present Earl is the two and twentieth in Descent.

During the continuation of the monastery there was a succession of 26 Abbots; many of these are said to have lived in the most profligate manner, to the great scandal and profanation of religion; and it is recorded, that the last of them was found, on the visitstion prior to the dissolution, to have four concubines.

King Henry the 8th, having suppressed all the monasteries in the kingdom, this underwent the general devastation; the whole of it being destroyed except the gate before mentioned, which was the usual entrance; and all the west part of the collegiate church, from the said gate to the great square tower in the centre, which is erected on four massive pillars, was pulled down and razed to the ground, and two of these pillars also were begun to be demolished, when the King suddenly changing his mind, put a stop to its further destruction; and ordered what was left standing to be repaired, he being determined to erect this place into a bishop's see; the revenue at its dissolution, amounted to £767. 15s. 3d. per annum, this he settled partly on the Bishop, and partly on the Chapter, which consists of a Dean and six Prebendaries. He took the county of Dorset from the Bishoprick of Salisbury, and annexed it to this diocese, which, with the city of Bristol, and a few miles of its environs on the Glocestershire side, containing in the whole 236 Parishes, (of which 64 are impropriated) limit the jurisdiction of the bishop of Bristol. The collegiate church from henceforth he commanded to be called the Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, of the city of Bristol: And in the year 1542, appointed Paul Bush, the Rector of Winterborn, first Bishop. This Prelate was Provincial of the Bonhomes, and was deprived for being married: he was buried in the north aisle, at the entrance of the choir, where a monument is erected to his memory.

This church also suffered much in the great rebellion, and what that sacrilegious tyrant Henry had deigned to spare, the misguided zeal of those times destroyed; they not only defaced many of the tombs thercin, but despoiled it of its ornaments, converted it into a stable, and used it for the basest purposes; so that at present strangers who visit Bristol, are not much struck with its external appearance; nor indeed can it be expected that they should, when it is considered that the whole of the edifice which is now left standing, is no more than what was originally the choir of the ancient Cathedral; but the tower, which is very large, though not lofty, is of a noble bold construction; and on entering the church from the north door in the College-Green, down a flight of steps, the four massive pillars, on which it stands, first present themselves to the eye, these, with the spacious vaulted roof of the three aisles which are of equal height, give it an air of majestic grandeur; and architects in general remark that there is a beauty and singularity of style in the roof of the side aisles, not to be met with in any other gothic building in the kingdom. The present choir is but small, the stalls are in the gothic taste, and over the altar is a circular picture emblematic of the Trinity, surrounded by cherubs' heads, painted in a very masterly style by Vansomers. The great east window is of ancient stained glass, and the two windows at each end of the side aisles are of enamelled glass, on which are delineated various pieces of scripture history; these two windows are said to have been presented to the church by Nell Gwyn. You ascend to the Altar by steps of black and white marble.

There are several recumbent sculptures of stone, of full human dimensions, in various parts of the church, viz. of three mitred abbots in the Chancel,

cel, four of the Berkeley family, including the founder and his wife; of Sir Charles Vaughan in the northern aisle; and three fine figures of the Newtons of Barrs-court.

The Organ is a very capital one, and was built by subscription of the principal inhabitants of the city, it has two fronts, the one facing the west is most superbly ornamented. There is also a small organ annexed for the choir (which it fronts) under the large one. Beneath the organ, facing the body of the church, several of the prophets are painted in pannelled niches. It is generally remarked, that there is not a church in England where the music of the organ, and the voice of the choristers united, produce such a grand melodious effect. It may not be improper to remark here, that a Robin-red-breast had taken up its abode in the Cathedral, and for the space of fifteen years usually perched on one of the pinnacles of the great organ during the time of divine service, accompanying the solemnity with its harmonious strain; and was so tame as to follow the verger to be fed. It continued its habitation till its death, which happened some time in the winter, 1787. The late Mr. Samuel Love, minor canon of this Cathedral, composed the following beautiful lines on this little melodious songster :*

Sweet social Bird! whose soft harmonious lays
Swell the glad song of thy Creator's praise,

Say

* Some of our readers may perhaps think fifteen years a great age for a Robin-red-breast, and therefore doubt if it was the same bird. The Author begs leave to remark, that one of those little domestic songsters has frequented a hot-house, belonging to him several years past in the winter months, during which he makes it his chief abode, a small aperture is purposely made for him to go in or out; he is exceedingly tame, and usually comes in September, and goes away in February.—Shercliff.

Say art thou conscious of approaching ills?
Fell winter's storms—the pointed blast that kills?
Shun'st thou the savage north's unpitying breath?
Or cruel man's more latent snares of death?
Here dwell secure; here with incessant note,
Pour the soft music of thy trembling throat.
Here gentle bird, a sure asylum find,
Nor dread the chilling frost, nor boist'rous wind.
No hostile tyrant of the feather'd race,
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place:
Nor while he sails the liquid air along,
Check the shrill numbers of thy cheerful song.
No cautious gunner, whose unerring sight
Stops the swift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall here disturb my lovely songster's rest,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimson breast.
The truant school-boy, who in wanton play,
With viscid lime involves the treach'rous spray,
In vain shall spread the wily snare for thee,
Alike secure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, sweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart,
Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art;
Now shake thy downy plumes, now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each rising day;
While crowds *below* their willing voices raise,
To sing with holy zeal *Jehovah's* praise.
Thou, perch'd *on high*, shalt hear th' adoring throng,
Catch the warm strains, and aid the sacred song,
Increase the solemn chorus, and inspire
Each tongue with music and each heart with fire.

The Rev. S. Love, author of the foregoing lines, was buried in the south aisle, on the right hand, just within the rails, where is a neat marble monument erected to his memory, inscribed with an epitaph, by Miss *Hannah More*.

There are several monuments in this Cathedral worthy of observation, but our limits will only allow us to mention a few of the most interesting. On entering at the north door, on the right hand, is a very capital highly finished monument, in the form of a gothic arch of Sienna marble, which serves as a back ground to two beautiful female figures in alto-relievo, done in white marble, of the size

size of small life, standing on each side of a demi-round pedestal, on which is placed an urn, with a wreath of flowers hanging carelesly down the side. The figure on the right represents *Genius*; she has her left hand on her breast, and in her right holds the trump of Fame with a flame issuing from it: The other figure on the left is *Benevolence*, contemplating a nest which she supports in her left hand, in which is a Pelican nourishing her young with her own blood; her right hand points to the following inscription on the pedestal:

Sacred
To the Memory
of
Mrs. Eliz. Draper,
In whom
Genius & Benevolence
were united.
She died August 3d, 1778,
Aged 35.

This Lady was the celebrated *Eliza* of *Yorick*, the letters between whom are so universally admired, there is scarcely a person to be met with of any taste for literature, to whom they are unknown.

Within the rails of the north aisle on the right hand, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. *Mason*, wife of the Rev. *William Mason*, who himself composed her epitaph in the following elegant lines:—

Mary, the daughter of William Sherman, of Kingston upon Hull, Esq. and the Wife of the Rev. William Mason, died March 27, 1767, aged 28.

Take, holy Earth, all that my Soul holds dear!
Take that best gift which Heaven so lately gave:
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form:—She bow'd to taste the wave,
And died. Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria; breathe a strain divine:
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.

Bid

Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee;
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love;
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twax ev'n to thee!) yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

Nearly opposite is the tomb of Mr. William Powell, whose conspicuous talents as a comedian shone forth with the highest lustre, and placed him at the head of his profession. The following epitaph inscribed thereon to his memory, was written by Mr. G. Colman.

Bristol, to worth and genius ever just,
To thee our POWELL's dear remains we trust;
Soft as the stream thy sacred springs impart,
The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart,
That heart which every tender feeling knew,
The soil where pity, love, and friendship grew,
Oh! let a faithful friend with grief sincere
Inscribe his tomb, and drop the heartfelt tear,
Here rest his praise, here sound his noblest fame!
—All else a bubble, or an empty name.

There has been much controversy concerning the Era in which the *bow* for playing on the *violin* was first introduced into *England*, some have placed it as remote as the fourteenth century, we do not remember that any have gone further back; it has likewise been asserted that it was first made use of by the musicians belonging to the *Pope's Nuncio* when he came here to receive the *Peter-pence*. However that may be, it is evident from a monkish device in the ornaments of one of the Gothic pillars of this Cathedral, that the use of the *bow* was known at the time of building this church, if not before; the device is a *ram* with a *remarkable long bow playing on a violin*, and a shepherd sleeping, whilst a wolf is devouring the sheep. There seems to be somewhat more of invention in this piece, than some of our modern antiquaries will allow the monkish

monkish ages to be possessed of: but if the many ornaments diffused throughout the buildings of former times, (in which we most commonly see some allegory, or then well-known historical fact interwoven) were to be more carefully examined, they would no doubt throw light upon, and explain many things of which we are now ignorant.

On the south-west side of the Cathedral are the Cloisters, which have nothing remarkable or worth observation at present, though their remains of architecture evidently shew specimens of former extent and grandeur. On the south-east corner of the Cloisters is the Bishop's Palace, which was in great part rebuilt in the year 1744, by Bishop *Butler*, during which the following extraordinary circumstance happened: A parcel of plate, supposed to have been hidden in the time of the civil wars, fell through the floor in a corner of one of the rooms; this accident occasioned the floor to be taken up, when, to the surprise of those present, a *dungeon* underneath was discovered, in which were found many human bones, and instruments of iron for torture; at the same time was laid open a private passage to this dungeon, which passage was part of the original edifice, it was an arched way, only large enough for one person to pass, and was made within the wall, one end led into the dungeon, and the other to an apartment of the house, which by appearance had been made use of for a Court of Judgment. Both the entrances of this mural passage were walled up, and so concealed that no one could suspect the wall to be hollow.

Captain Manby in his *Views of Clifton*, &c. says, "From the last place, [Clifton] the cathedral claims no inconsiderable share of attention, not only by its structure but its history, having been so much the object of Cromwell's revenge, from whence his artillery mutilated this consecrated pile.

Not

Not content with desolating this sacred fabric, he stained it with a barbarity almost past the power of cruelty to invent. Dr. Howel was then Bishop of the diocese, whose palace they not only uncovered for the sake of the lead, but disgraceful to humanity, unroofed the very room where his lady lay confined in childbed!

There are Divine service and chanting here every day at eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon, except Sunday, when service begins at half after ten in the morning and five in the evening. In the tower are five bells, a tenor of about 2500lb. on which are struck the hours, two bells which sound the quarters, and two others that are tolled for prayers.

The nobility and gentry who desire to see the church, or ascend the tower, may have immediate admission by applying to Mr. *Phillips Sub-sacrist* of the cathedral, whose house is in the middle of the cloisters, and of whom this book may be purchased.

REDCLIFF CHURCH.

St. MARY REDCLIFF next claims attention, it being universally allowed to be the most beautiful Gothic structure for a parish church in England, although it is but a chapel of ease to Bedminster. *Camden* observed, that "*this church is like a cathedral,*" for it rises to a noble height above the neighbouring houses, embellishes and dignifies that part of the town, and the various perspective views of the city. The same author has left on record, that "on all accounts it is the finest parish church in England. It is, certainly, a stately, venerable, and beautiful, Gothic structure; internally in high preservation, and an *antique* worthy the attention of the traveller and connoisseur.

The original foundation of this edifice was laid by *Simon de Bourton,* in the year 1294, in the 22d of the reign of Edward the 1st, which having received considerable damage was taken down, and begun to be rebuilt on its former site, by *William Cannings*, and completed by his grandson of the same name, who was a considerable merchant in the town of Bristol, of which place he was five times chosen mayor. [For an account of whom and monument—See *Eminent Persons.*]

Here is also a monument of Sir *William Penn,* Knt, who was born at Bristol in 1621, and died at Wanstead in Essex, 16 Sept. 1670, aged 49 years and 4 months; he was father of the great *William Penn*, one of the People called Quakers, Proprietor of the province of *Pennsylvania* in *America.*—There is another of Mrs. *Fortune Little,* noticed for an Inscription written by Miss *Hannah More.*

here are many other monuments in this church which not being particularly interesting we shall pass by; but we think our Readers will not be displeased with us for mentioning one on the outside, which owing to obscurity of situation is rarely observed; It is near unto the south end of the cross aisle on the east side, where you will see at the second butment a small space inclosed with iron rails, behind which, on a plain marble slab, is inscribed the following beautiful lines written by the late Rev. *Emanuel Collins.*

———" All Flesh is Grass;
And the Beauty thereof, as the flower of the Field;"

Had restless Time! whose harvest is each Hour,
Made but a pause,——to view this lovely Flower;
In Pity would have turn'd his Scythe away,
And left it Blooming! to a future Day.
But, ruthless! he mow'd on, and it———alas
(Too soon) fell with'ring with the common Grass!

In Memory of *Johanna Rowland,* a woman beautiful in her person, equally so in her mind, who quitted this earthly stage, for that of sublime bliss in the 22d, year of her Life, 17[illegible]. And lies interr'd underneath.

The stone with which this church is built was dug at Dundry, about four miles and a half from Bristol; it is very durable, of a fine grain, and somewhat resembling that of Portland. The church stands on an eminence, and you ascend to it from Redcliff-street by a flight of many steps. There are three principal entrances, a North, South, and West door; the tower is nearly two hundred feet high, and contains a noble peal of eight bells, the tenor of which is said to weigh sixty hundred; upon this tower there was formerly a spire of great height, which in the year 1445, was partly thrown down by lightning, and never rebuilt; the lower part of it is yet standing. On viewing the outside of the building, we are struck with its majestic and venerable appearance; and on entering it, the exquisite beauty and lightness of the fabric raises admiration, and we gaze around with wonder and delight. The ground-plan forms a cross, the usual figure adopted by the religious of those days. It consists of a middle and two side aisles, which run from east to west. Near the centre of the middle aisle on the south side, opposite to the pulpit, is erected a throne, on which the Mayor and Corporation are seated, when they, in their formalities, go in procession to this church to hear Divine service, once every year on Whitsunday; on which day an ancient custom is continued of strewing the pavement of the church with *rushes*. The pillars which support the roof are very lofty, and inimitably wrought into the most delicate mouldings; the roof is all of stone, abounding with devices and ornaments beautifully carved; the altar is very elegant, and richly decorated; over it are three capital paintings by *Hogarth*; the middle picture is the largest, and represents *Christ's Assension*; the one on the left hand, as you stand to view them, is the *High Priest*, with others *sealing the Tomb*, and the other

other on the right, the women coming to look for the body of *Christ*, and the angel, who tells them he is not here, *He is risen.* In the centre compartment of the altar is a picture of *Our Saviour restoring to life the daughter of Jarius*, painted by Mr. *Fresham* of the Royal Academy, at the request of his uncle, Sir *Clifton Wintringham*, Bart. one of his Majesty's Physicians, who presented it to this church. At the west end of the middle aisle is a large stone gallery, with a dial in the front, under which is the grand entrance into the church; in this gallery stands the organ, which for size, compass, and richness of tone, is scarce equalled; it measures in height from the ground to the top of the middle pinnacle fifty three feet, and contains upwards of one thousand speaking pipes; the case is very elegant, and was made from a design of Mr. *Strahan*, the architect, who built Redland Court House, and many other capital mansions in or near Bristol. At the North end of the great cross aisle is a baptismal font, of white marble beautifully constructed, wrought and polished; the floor on which it is placed is elevated, paved with marble, and railed in. At the other end are the two tombs of Mr. Cannings, of which we have given the particulars. Under one of the arches of the tower, is kept as a relic, a large crooked bone, called the *Dun Cow's rib*, said to be a rib of the monstrous Dun Cow killed by Guy Earl of Warwick. In a muniment room over the porch at the north entrance, the unfortunate *Chatterton*, asserted that he found in an old chest, supposed to have been placed there by *William Cannings* soon after the building was finished, those valuable poetical manuscripts of *Rowley* and others, written in the fifteenth century, which he transcribed, and published at different periods.—[See *Eminent Persons.*]

OTHER CHURCHES.

ALL-SAINTS church is a neat ancient gothic building; the tower having a dome with a gilt ball and cross thereon, was erected in the year 1716, it is of modern architecture, and contains 8 bells: In this church are interred the remains of *Edward Colston*, Esq. an eminent Spanish Merchant, who was born in Bristol on the 2d Nov. 1636, and died at Mortlake in Surrey, 11th October, 1721; He was one of the best and most religious men that ever existed; his universal benevolence and extended charity, like the sun in the firmament, diffused blessings to all around; he was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the fatherless, and the widow's tears he wiped away: his name will be ever revered, and handed down to the latest posterity with the highest praise and gratitude, and thousands that are yet unborn shall celebrate with thankfulness and festive joy, the annual return of the auspicious day which gave him birth. Here is a noble monument of marble erected to his memory, with his statue in a recumbent posture, exquisitely done by *M. Rysbrack*, and over is an inscription of his several charities and benefactions. The other monuments in this church we shall pass by, and only observe that here is a good organ, and at the altar, over the communion-table, a painting of the Angel saluting the blessed Virgin, done by the late ingenious Mr. *John Simmons*, of this city.

St. AUGUSTINE's, at the entrance of College-green, was mentioned in deeds so early as the year 1240; but in 1480 it was so decayed as to require to be re-built; since that it has been enlarged, and galleries built in it, to accommodate the inhabitants of this increasing parish. This church is in the Gothic stile, consists of three aisles, the principal

of which 102 feet in length, and breadth of the whole 42 feet. It is a spacious, handsome church, and has a fine gilded organ in a mahogany case, a beautiful altar-piece, the pulpit in the middle aisle, and some monuments. The tower is square, has four pinnacles, is about 50 feet high, the lowest in Bristol, and contains a tenor and a small bell.

CHRIST-CHURCH stands in the centre of the city. In taking down part of the spire of the old church to re-build it in 1765, a date of lead was found let into the stone near the top, 1003 or 1004. This was a handsome Gothic structure, and was taken down to widen Wine-street in 1786. The present church was begun in the same year, and finished and opened about 1790. The body of the church having houses before it is not visible in the streets; the steeple only is apparent, which is all of free-stone, and consists of a handsome tower, ornamented on the stage above the church with 16 Ionic pilasters that support four pediments. The stage above this (that contains a fine peal of ten bells) has on each side four Corinthian pilasters, and at each corner of the tower is a large handsome vase. On the tower is an octangular perpendicular base of about 15 feet high, which supports an octangular obelisk of 70 feet high, on which are elevated a ball and gilded dragon. The whole is 160 feet high, and is one of the handsomest steeples in Bristol. The church is in the modern taste; the roof is beautifully arched and stuccoed, and supported by columns with fine capitals; has three aisles, elegant altar-piece, with a painting on the window of *Jesus ascending*, an organ with gilded pipes, and a very handsome set of brass chandeliers.

To this parish has been united by a late act of parliament the parish of *St. Ewen*, and the church and tower demolished to make way for some intended

tended improvements. The church was very ancient, mentioned in deeds so early as 1140: was the smallest in Bristol: it had only one aisle, 66 feet long. The tower was square, 60 feet high, had battlements on the top, and two bells. The cost of a breakfast on Corpus Christi day, 1160, is thus entered on the Church-book:

Item, for a calf's head and hinge ..... 3d.
Item, for two rounds of beef ..... 6d.
Item, for bread and ale ..... 8d.
Item, for Master Parson for his dinner 4d.
Item, for the Clerk ..... 2d.
Item, for bearing the Cross ..... 2d.

St. JAMES's Church, in St. James's Churchyard, was anciently a Priory founded by Robert Rufus, natural son of Henry I. who was made Lord of Bristol in 1109, and was buried in this church in 1147. It was built and consecrated in 1130; made parochial and the tower added in 1374 by the parishioners, which is 90 feet high, has a modern ballustrade, and an urn at three of the corners, and at the south-west corner, over the projecting staircase, a lofty pinnacle with a weather-cock on it; and beneath in the belfry, an excellent peal of eight stout bells. The church is beautiful, the arches are semicircular, of Saxon architecture, the length near 100 feet, breadth 66, height of the middle aisle 47 feet. It has galleries, a large and noble gilded organ, fine altar-piece, with a capital painting of the *Transfiguration*, and several elegant monuments. The exterior front of the church underwent in 1803-4, a material repair, but owing to the position of one of the windows could not be rendered unique.

St. JOHN BAPTIST Church deserves attention on account of the construction of its tower and spire, erected upon a Gothic arch; here was anciently

ciently a gate forming one of the principal entrances into the town, and where are placed the statues of *Belinus* and *Brennus*, the reputed founders of Bristol, of which notice has been taken in page 1.

St. MARK's Church, College-green. This was formerly called the *Gaunts'* Church, and was collegiate. It was founded and built by the *Gaunts* and *Gourneys* about 1230, whose tombs and monuments are yet to be seen in the aisle. The breadth of the church next to the green is 39 feet, the length of the body of the church 123 feet; the breadth exclusive of the aisle (which is not used for worship) 24 feet, the height 37. The tower is 91 feet high, has four pinnacles, and a peal of six bells. There are several good monuments both in the aisle and in the body of the church, which is built north and south. The organ is gilded, altar-piece and furniture are very handsome: it being a curacy the property and under the patronage of the corporation, who attend Divine worship in it. it is therefore commonly called the *Mayor's Chapel.* In the front are a large gothic window and free-stone portico with five arches.

St. MARY LE PORT, commonly called *Maryport church*, was founded by William, Earl of Glocester, about 1170. It stands on a rising ground above the Avon, from which there was a gradual descent to the river, where, very anciently, vessels used to discharge their cargoes, whence came the title of Mary of the port. This is a handsome church, has two aisles, the southern is 107 feet long, the northern 78, and both 37 in breadth. The arches and pillars are neatly fluted and painted, the monuments, epitaphs, and altar, are worthy of notice. The tower is 70 feet high, crowned with battlements and pinnacles.

St. MICHAEL's Church, on St. Michael's-hill. There was a church here so early as 1193; but the present

present was founded in July 1775, and opened in June 1777. The outside of the building is modern Gothic, suited to the old tower, which is preserved, and is about 90 feet high, has four pinnacles, and a peal of six bells. This church has three aisles, supported by handsome pillars of freestone, is 62 feet broad and 77 feet long, exclusive of the tower to the west, and the chancel to the east, has a spacious gallery, elegant organ with gilded pipes, handsome altar-piece, brass branches, monuments, &c. and a vault under the whole church for burial.

On a small black stone monument, under the north window, in the chancel of the old church, was the undermentioned inscription :

Dominus { Dedit / Abstulit.

Anna Filia Richardi Ash, Ætatis Suæ Tertio,
Obiit Vicessimo Quarto Die Maij.

An / This } Ash { in Maie / was then } Cutt 16 down 45. { Sprouts the same daie / Yet lives for aie.

And on the floor of the Communion Table, was the following inscription, on a large flat stone, without any date; but from the form and appearance of the characters it is conjectured to be coeval with the above. It was copied off several years ago, from the original, and on account of its singularity, we think it not unworthy a place here.

Rak'd up in / In hope that } Ashes, { here dothe / shall be } Ash { remaine, / againe,

Ashes to / Which } Ash { return shall, and arise, / in Ashes, here expecting, lies.

St. NICHOLAS was re-built in the year 1768, from a design of Mr. *Bridges*, Architect; the inside is of modern taste, 100 feet long, and 55 broad; the roof is supported without a pillar, and is admired for its lightness and simplicity: The tower and spire belonging to it are 202 feet high, and contain a fine peal of 10 bells: At the West entrance of the church, under an opening formed by the arches which support the tower, is a handsome monument, to the memory of *John Whitson*, Esq. a Merchant and Alderman of this city; it originally stood near his grave in the great vault under the church, vulgarly called the crowd, where, being in a ruinous state, the Corporation of Bristol, desirous to perpetuate so exalted a character, caused it to be removed hither, repaired and beautified, at the expence of the *Chamber*; the form of the tomb is a circular arch, whereon is placed his coat of arms: on each side of the arch is a square pyramidical pillar, between which is his statue, large as life, in his Alderman's gown in a recumbent posture, leaning with his right arm upon a cushion, and holding a book, probably intended to represent a small treatise, which he composed, intituled the *Aged Christian's final farewel to the World and its Vanities.* This Treatise was published soon after his death, and has lately been reprinted, with some account of his life, by Mr. *Geo. Symes Catcott*; over his statue, at the back of the monument, is a marble table, whereon is an inscription of his charities.

St. PAUL's Church, *Portland-square,* was founded April 1789, opened on St. Paul's day, 1794; and is an elegant structure of stone, in the Gothic stile. From the door under the tower to the altar its length is 110 feet, breadth 60. The roof is supported by lofty pillars of stone, with fancied capitals, and is beautifully arched and stuccoed over the

the middle aisle. The whole somewhat resembles the steeple of the Royal Exchange at London, and is 169 feet high.

St. PETER and *Paul's Church*, in Peter-street, a very ancient structure, founded before the Norman conquest, and mentioned in a deed so early as 1130, has been often repaired, particularly in 1749, at a great expence; and at a much greater in 1795, when several of the pillars and arches were taken down and rebuilt, the ceiling of the middle aisle neatly stuccoed, a new pulpit erected, and the church newly painted, gilded and ornamented. It is now, internally, a spacious and beautiful church of three aisles, the middle 111 feet long, and the two others 96 feet each. The roof, 36 feet high, is supported by Gothic pillars and arches, and the breadth is 54 feet. It has a noble gilded organ, in a mahogany case; and some superb and ancient monuments, one is within a Gothic arch, adorned with a deal of curious workmanship, and various arms without any inscription; on a tomb is the figure of a lady, finely carved, who was of the family of the *Newtons* of Barrs-court. The tower is square, very large or rather clumsy, above 80 feet high; built of rough, undressed stones, with battlements and pinnacles of freestone; has a spindle on the middle of the leads, which supports a gilded cock, a good peal of eight bells, a clock and dial. The tenor sounds the hour.

In the church-yard belonging hereto are interred the remains of the unfortunate *Richard Savage*, natural son of the Earl *Rivers*, equally celebrated for his poetical genius, his indiscretions, and distresses: the series of calamities which he suffered through life, he owed to the unparalleled cruelty of his mother, the Countess of *Macclesfield;* he was born the 10th of January 1697-8, and died the 1st of August,

August, 1743, in the prison of *Newgate*, in this city, where he was under confinement for debt, and was buried at the expence of the gaoler.

St. PHILIP and JACOB's Church, in its church-yard, near the Old-Market, is very ancient, being mentioned in *Gaunt*'s deeds as parochial before 1200. It seems to have been built at different times; but the present church is large, consisting of a body, side aisles and chancel, the whole 120 feet in length, and about 60 in breadth. It has galleries and several handsome monuments: at the upper end of the northern aisle is a human figure of stone, in a supplicating posture, most probably of *Kemys*, who built that aisle, which is still called *Kemys's Aisle*.

This church is ornamented with battlements and a handsome portico of stone; a good western front, and a square tower, with three small pinnacles and a larger over the stair-case to the cock, the height of which is about 95 feet. In the tower is a good sound peal of eight bells, a clock and dial in the front; the hour is struck on a bell elevated on the leads, on account of the great extent of the in and out-parish, which is the largest in Bristol, and greater than some English cities.

In 1751 an act was passed for dividing this parish, and for building a new Church in Kingswood, which was begun in 1752, completed and dedicated to *St. George*. This is a handsome building of stone, in a modern stile, with three aisles, and a lofty square tower, and is one mile and a half from Bristol, in the upper Bath-road. The living is in the gift of the Corporation. The Colliers of the Forest, were, forty or fifty years ago, so barbarous and savage, that they were a terror to the City of Bristol, which they several times invaded; it was dangerous to go among them, and their dialect was the roughest and rudest in the nation; but

but by the labours of Messrs. *Whitfield* and *Wesley*, by the erection of a Parish Church, and some Meeting-houses, and the establishment of several Sunday and daily schools, they are much civilized, and improved in principles, morals, and pronunciation.

St. STEPHEN's church, was built about 340 years since, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by *John Shipward*, a Merchant and Mayor of Bristol: This church is universally admired, the tower is about 140 feet high, of a square figure, ornamented from the bottom upward in the Gothic taste; at each of the four corners on the top is a pinnacle of curious hollow work, the largest contains a bell whereon the clock strikes; these pinnacles are connected on each side by a lofty battlement of the like hollow work: the whole appears so exquisitely light and beautiful, that connoisseurs in general say it is no where surpassed: It contains eight musical bells: The pulpit of this church is of mahogany, richly carved and decorated with cherubs' heads, as are also all the pews, the altar is of the like wood, adorned with eight fluted pillars in the Corinthian style; in the centre, over the communion table, is painted a Dove, emblematic of the Holy Ghost, and over the whole is a large painting representing Angels lifting a veil and discovering the glory of Heaven, done by the late Mr. *Thomas Ross*, of Bath. The monuments are worthy of attention; the principal is that of Sir George Snigge, Knt. of this City, Serjeant at Law, and one of the barons of the Exchequer.

TEMPLE, or *Holy Cross* Church, thus nominated from the Knights *Templars*, who wore a white habit, with a red cross upon the left shoulder, and by whom it was founded in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1145. This church seems to have been built at different times, is spacious and

lofty, and, after Redcliff Church, the largest in Bristol. There is an elegant gilded organ on a gallery over the western door; and the long aisles, large windows and arches, lofty ceiling, slender pillars, and light open area, have a pleasing effect on spectators. The altar is rich, and adorned with four fine paintings,—*Moses and his Rod, Aaron in his Robes, and Peter and Paul*, as large as life, in carved and gilded frames. There are several ancient brasses, inscriptions, and modern monuments, in this Church. It has three aisles, and is from east to west 159 feet, and 59 wide; the middle aisle is 50 feet high. But one of the greatest curiosities of Bristol is *the leaning Tower of Temple*, the foundation of which has so sunk, that it is widely separated from the wall of the church, and so impends at the south-west corner, as to appear ready to tumble down. It is a venerable monument of antiquity; and though so lofty as 114 feet, (ending in a plain cornice, without rail, battlement, or pinnacle) contains a good peal of eight bells, which are commonly rung, and on which the quarters and hour are struck, and chimes played at four, eight, and twelve: it is said that when these are rung in full peal, if a bason full of water be put on the leads of the tower, it will soon be emptied by the vibration of this apparently precarious yet permanent structure. The best place in which to view this tower is about the middle of Church-lane, by the Church-yard wall.

St. THOMAS Church, St. Thomas-street, was mentioned in deeds so early as 1200, and was, next to Redcliff, the most elegant Gothic Church in the City, and equalled by very few It has, on account of its great age, been lately taken down, and rebuilt in a modern and beautiful style, by Mr. *Allen*, an ingenious, scientific, and the principal architect of Bristol; and finished and opened on St. Thomas day,

day, 1793. Its present length is 120 feet, and breadth 58. The roof of the middle aisle is lofty, and has a series of windows on each side above the side aisles. The organ, its gallery, the altar-piece, and other decorations of this Church are superb and elegant, and the monuments various and handsome. The ancient tower, being judged strong enough, is left; it is large, square, built of hewn-stone, has railing on the top, a gilded cock highly elevated from the middle, and contains a deep, grand, old peal of eight bells, on the tenor of which is struck the hour. The parishioners intend to have the tower raised and modernized.

St. WERBURGH's Church, Corn-street. The original Church here was founded about 1190, and the present tower built 1385: the Church being very old and much decayed, was taken down, rebuilt in the Gothic stile, and opened 1761. It has a very good freestone front, with large Gothic windows suitable to the tower, which was preserved, and only the top of it altered and repaired. The present structure has three aisles, each 72 feet long, their breadth in the clear is 58 feet; the height of the middle aisle, which is arched, is 26 feet, and of the two others 22 feet: the roofs are supported by fluted Gothic pillars and arches. The altar-piece and Church are beautifully painted and ornamented. There are several monuments; among which is that of *Nicholas Thorne*, an eminent Merchant of Bristol, who founded the *City Grammar School*, and died 1546. The tower, a neat Gothic building, 100 feet high, consists of four stages, well ornamented, crowned with a battlement of hollow work, and three solid pinnacles; but over the stair-case, which projects circularly at one corner, and contains 160 steps, there is a large pinnacle of hollow-work, about 18 feet high to the vane.

PUBLIC

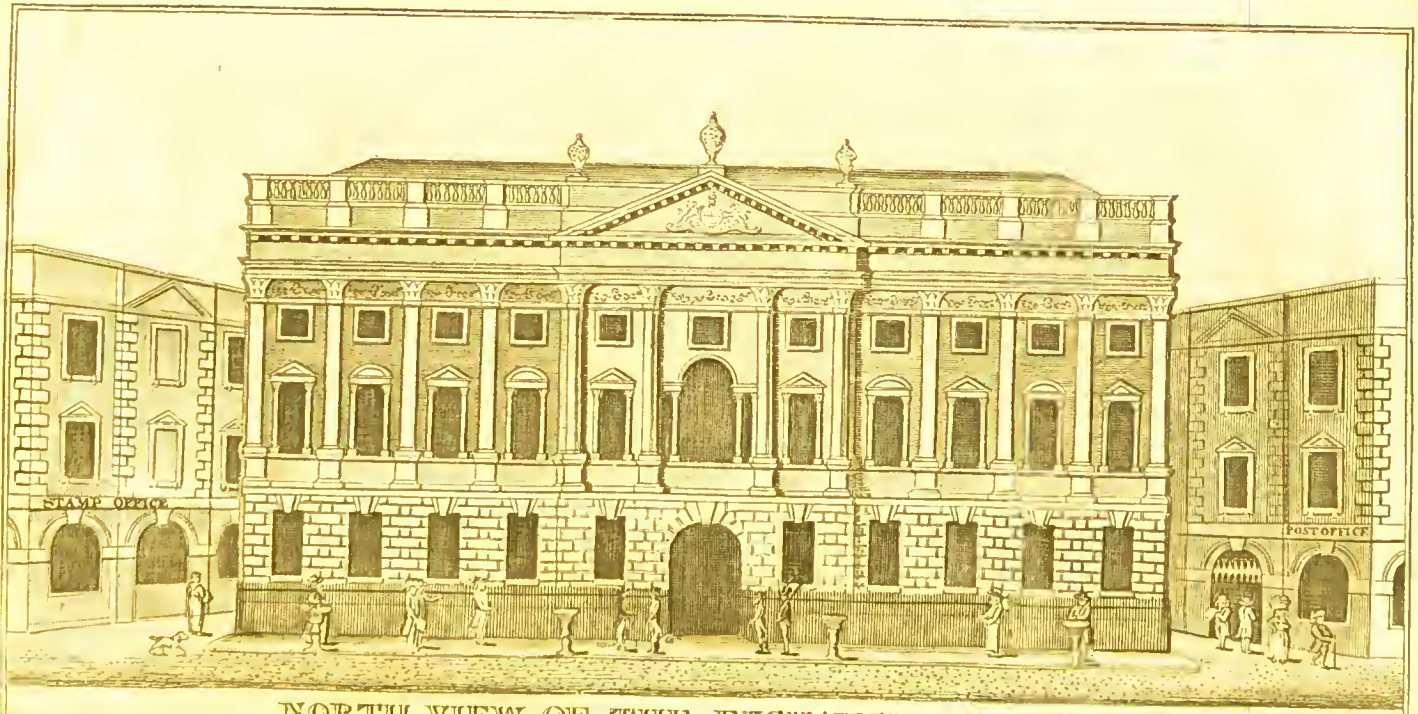
PUBLIC BUILDINGS

FOR JURISDICTION, COMMERCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

The GUILDHALL is an ancient Gothic structure, situate in Broad-street. In the front of this building are the arms of Edward the First, over which in a niche, is the statue of King Charles the Second, in his royal robes, with the crown on his head: bearing in his left hand the globe, and in his right the sceptre. In this hall are held the *Assize*, or *General Gaol-delivery*, *of Oyer and Terminer*, the Court of *Nisi Prius*, and *Quarter Sessions*; and during the time of electing members to serve this city in Parliament, the hustings are kept here. Annexed to the hall is St. *George's Chapel*, where the Mayor and Sheriffs are annually elected on the 15th of September, and other officers on the second Wednesday in December following.

The COUNCIL-HOUSE, situate in Corn-street, was erected in 1703; it is a plain stone building; the Common-hall is on a level with the pavement of the street; upon entering the door on the right-hand, a part of it is enclosed for the use of the Mayor and Aldermen, who daily attend here from twelve till three, to administer justice; next to this is the Town Clerk's office; from whence you ascend a stair-case, which leads to a large room called the Council-chamber, in which are several portraits, in particular, the *Earl of Pembroke*, *High-Steward of Bristol*, a whole length, by *Vandyke*; here the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council meet to transact the business of the Corporation. In the attic story is the *Chamberlain's Office*.

The MANSION-HOUSE is a brick building at the



NORTH VIEW OF THE EXCHANGE, BRISTOL.

the north east corner of Queen-square, to which has been added a large elegant Banquetting-room: Here the Mayor resides during the year he continues in office.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE stands near the centre, on the North side of the same Square. It is a large commodious brick building, with a piazza of freestone pillars, of the Ionic order, fronting the Square. The situation is very convenient for the merchants, as well as the King's officers, to transact all business relative to the Customs, as being near the Quays, where outward bound ships lie to take in their cargoes, and those inward to discharge them.

The EXCISE-OFFICE is a brick building on the corner of the North-east side of the same Square, having the King's Arms over the door at the entrance to the Office; here all business relative to the Excise duties in the port of Bristol and its district, is regularly transacted under the management of a collector and other officers.

The EXCHANGE, situate in Corn-street, nearly the centre of the city, is an elegant pile, built entirely of freestone, and consists of four fronts; that to the north, which is the principal, extends 110 feet, is of the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement; the central part breaks forward, and makes a tetrastyle of almost whole columns, supporting a pediment, in the tympan of which the king's arms are carved in stone; the chamber windows are dressed with rich tabernacles; the attic windows are square, with architraves round them, which rise no higher than the bottom of the capitals of the order; so that the spaces between the capitals of the columns and pilastres in this front are filled with festoons, which represent Great Britain and the four quarters of the world, with the chief product and manufactures of every country. The

south

south front faces the general market, and is of the same extent; the central part of which also breaks forward to support a pediment, in the tympan are the arms of the city carved in stone; and above is a turret, with a dial for the use of the market people; the east and west fronts are 135 feet each. This edifice is calculated to contain 1440 persons within its peristyle, and is the place where merchants, captains of ships, and the principal traders *might* meet every day to transact business, from twelve till two o'clock, though they prefer the street, to the great annoyance of passengers, and seldom occupy the inside, except at the nomination of a parliamentary candidate, or a *badger-bait.* It was erected by Mr. Wood, sen. at the expence of the Chamber of Bristol, and is said to have cost near 50,000l. the first stone was laid on the 10th of March 1740-1, on the uppermost bed of which is cut the following inscription:

Regnante Georgio II.
Pio Felici Augusto
LIBERTATIS.
ET
REI MERCATORIÆ
Domi Forisq;
VINDICE
Primarium Lapidem hujusque Ædificii
Suffragio Civium, & Ære publico extructi
POSUIT
HENRICUS COMBE, Prætor.
A. C. MDCCXL.

It was finished and opened on the 21st September, 1743, during the Mayoralty of Sir *Abraham Elton, Bart.* with every demonstration of joy; and, to render the festivity as general as possible, the poor prisoners confined in Newgate for debt, were released at the Chamber's expence. Having stood more than half a century, it required some internal repairs, which were begun and finished in 1796.

1796. A few of the heads which ornamented the festoons in the front, are fallen off.*

The POST-OFFICE is a handsome freestone building, situated on the west side of the Exchange, to which it forms a side wing projecting some feet forward in the street; and on the east side is another building answerable thereto.

The MERCHANTS' HALL in *Princes-Street*, was built in the year 1701; it has lately undergone many alterations and improvements, notwithstanding which, as a public building, belonging to the opulent society of *Merchant Venturers* of the second commercial city in England, its appearance is not so respectable as could be wished; the front is entirely new, and may not improperly be called a screen, it having no windows; in place thereof are exhibited three niches, the upper one over the door contains a bust, said to be of his present Majesty; in each of the other is a vase, whereon is carved the merchants' arms; you ascend to the great door, which is the principal entrance by a flight of steps, and come into a lobby, which leads into a lofty saloon, decorated at the upper end with a large mirror in a rich gilt frame. There were formerly several portraits of eminent merchants and others; at present there is only one, a half length of *Edward Colston*, Esq. painted by *Richardson*; it is done in a firm masterly style, and said to have been a strong resemblance; from this picture, M. *Rysbrack* modelled a likeness of the face for the statue of Mr. Colston's monument in *All Saints Church*. On the north side of this saloon are folding doors, which open into the principal room and drawing-room; these together appear as one, and are occasionally separated by glass doors, fitted to a lofty

* A subscription of 16,000l. has just been completed to erect a suite of Commercial Rooms after the manner of Liverpool, &c.

arch,

arch, embellished with carving; from the cieling four beautiful glass lustres are suspended by gilt chains; the large knobs at the bottom of each are of paste exquisitely cut, and very brilliant; these lustres, with others in the saloon, and three patent glass lamps in the lobby cost 550l.; over the chimney the merchants' arms with supporters are carved and blazoned.

The COOPERS'-HALL, situate in King-street, east of the Theatre, is a very elegant freestone edifice, with a superb front of the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement. It was built from a design of the late Mr. *William Halfpenny*, architect. You ascend by a flight of stairs to the principal room, which is large and lofty, and in which there is a music gallery.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, in Taylor's-court, Broad-street, is built of freestone, 70 feet long, and of proportional breadth. This has a music gallery, chandeliers, and other conveniences, and is let out for public meetings, feasts, and exhibitions.

The THEATRE is in King-street, of which we need not say more, than that the late Mr. *Garrick*, on accurate survey, pronounced it to be, in his opinion, the most complete in Europe of its dimensions: it was opened on Friday, May 30, 1766, with the comedy of the Conscious Lovers, and farce of the Citizen; on which occasion Mr. *Garrick* wrote a prologue and epilogue; the prologue was spoken by Mr. *Powell*, and the epilogue by Mr. *Arthur*: the scenes were painted by the late Mr. *French*; they are executed in a masterly style, and all the decorations are in elegant taste.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM is on the west side of Prince's-street. The front is built with freestone, and consists of a rustic basement, which supports four double columns of the Corinthian order, over which

which is a pediment; on the frieze is inscribed CURAS CITHARA TOLLIT (*Music dispels Care*). You ascend to the Ball-room by a flight of steps; it is large, lofty, and handsome, and the windows being judiciously placed at a proper height, the company cannot be overlooked from without; from the ceiling are pendent three beautiful glass lustres; the middle one is very large and brilliant; the orchestra is fitted up with great taste, and contains a capital organ. Behind the Ball-room is the Drawing-room, and underneath that, the Coffee-room. There are Assemblies here every Thursday fortnight, during the winter season, also on the King and Queen's birth days, and at other times on particular occasions. The Assemblies are conducted by a committee of gentlemen, principal inhabitants of the city, who have appointed *Joseph Smith*, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies; who has a ball annually.

The following are

THE ESTABLISHED RULES, viz.

That the Assembly shall be supported by a subscription of two guineas from each Subscriber, to be paid to the Treasurer at the first opening thereof

That the admission of every new Subscriber shall be by the consent of a majority of the committee.

That no gentleman inhabitant of the city or the environs shall be admitted to the Assembly without becoming a Subscriber.

That non-residents shall pay five shillings for each night's admission.

That all officers in his Majesty's service, who are not Subscribers, be admitted as non-residents, paying five shillings each night of admission.

That every Subscriber be entitled to two ladies' tickets.

That the minuets begin at half past six o'clock, and end at eight, when country dances are to commence.

That no children in frocks be admitted to dance minuets.

That in country dances the ladies shall draw for their places, which shall be claimed, and taken in the first dance, or lose the benefit thereof.

That

That in country dances the Master of the Ceremonies shall have the privilege of complimenting three ladies, being strangers, with the three first places.

That ladies changing partners shall maintain their respective places, but not the gentlemen.

That any lady who has not drawn for places coming into a set, shall go to the bottom.

That the top couple, after calling one dance, shall retire to the bottom.

That every couple going down with a dance will be expected to go up the same.

If it be thought necessary by the Master of the Ceremonies to have two sets at country dances, every second couple to be drawn off into another set.

That ladies shall not be admitted in hats.

That the balls be once a fortnight, and continue till the subscription money be expended.

That at eleven o'clock all dancing shall cease, and the musicians retire at the signal of the Master of the Ceremonies, excepting on his benefit, or any public night, when the time of breaking-up is left to his own discretion.

That all expences be paid out of the subscription-money, and the number of Assemblies be determined according as there shall be a sufficiency in the hands of the Treasurer for their support.

That whatever money may be taken for the admission of non-subscribers, shall be laid out at the end of the season in a cotillion ball.

That in case of any breach of these regulations, complaint shall be made to the Master of the Ceremonies, whose authority will be supported by every member of the Society.

That Mr. Smith be continued Master of the Ceremonies on the usual plan; that he provide six good musicians to compleat the band; and that he be attentive to these regulations, and such others as the Committee shall judge necessary to superadd.

That these rules be printed, and a copy of them sent to every Subscriber.

Here are also public concerts during the winter, under the conduct of a committee of gentlemen, who take care to engage the best vocal and instrumental performers. The Subscribers pay two guineas each, and are entitled to two tickets, for the admission of ladies. Gentlemen living in *Bristol*, or its vicinity, are not admitted, unless they become Subscribers. Non-residents pay five shillings for their admission.

The CITY LIBRARY, in King-street, is a handsome free-stone building. It contains a valuable collection of books, which is perpetually increasing, in consequence of donations and annual subscriptions made thereto. A Librarian is appointed to attend at a fixed salary, who, by the institution, must be a clergyman. But on account of the great increase of the Library since its commencement, the business of conducting it has been found too much for one to superintend, therefore a sub-librarian has been appointed, to assist in executing that office. The Rev. Mr. *Catcott*, late Vicar of Temple, in this City, having bequeathed to this Library his whole museum of minerals, fossils, and natural curiosities, with a valuable collection of books, a new wing of freestone is added for their reception. The subscriptions are, four guineas at entrance, besides a guinea in hand, and a guinea annually. Hours of attendance, eleven till two, six till nine, (Saturdays excepted.)

The *philosophical apparatus* which was lodged in the Library, has lately been removed to No. 1, Trinity-street, where a Society is formed, called the BRISTOL PHILOSOPHICAL *and* LITERARY SOCIETY. Its Rules and Regulations are fifteen in number, and state its object to be "The acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge; by affording and inviting such communications as "may tend to promote that object; Religion and "Politics being excepted." Mr. FRYER, Teacher of Mathematics, is appointed *Superintendant*, whose office is to take charge of the Society's Rooms, attend during the hours they are open, (namely, on Mondays, from 12 o'clock till 3, and on Thursdays, from 6 till 9 in the evening,) assist in the use of the instruments, and read Lectures on subjects connected with literature and science, under

under the direction of the Committee. He resides on the premises, and will give any information required.*

HOSPITALS, CHARITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, *and* ALMS-HOUSES.

ST. PETER's HOSPITAL, in St. *Peter's-street*, is the general hospital for the poor of the whole city; and vagrants who are found begging in the streets are taken up and sent hither. The building, which is large and spacious, was formerly the *Mint* for the coinage of money in Bristol. It is under the direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and other Officers. Besides these are an Apothecary, Chaplain, Master, Matron, Clerk, Officer, Baker, Brewer, &c. There are also many inferior officers and attendants. For the support of this hospital an annual assessment is made on the several parishes in Bristol.

BRISTOL INFIRMARY, situate in *Marlborough street, St. James's*, a handsome, spacious, and lofty building.† This charity is supported by subscription, and is conducted on the most liberal plan. Here all real objects from any part of the world, who have the misfortune to meet with accidental injuries, are immediately admitted without any re-

* A Subscription is now on foot for increasing this respectable establishment, which if should be compleated before the printing of this edition, a particular account will be added at the end.

† The building of the south wing is just compleated, it will soon be ready for receiving patients.—A liberal subscription for its erection and maintenance, was entered into, in the year 1807.

commendation whatever, and all proper objects recommended by a subscriber, are admitted on Monday and Thursday weekly, and every assistance and comfort administered to alleviate their distress. The ablest physicians and surgeons attend regularly, and there is an apothecary in the house, who is supplied with every kind of medicine of the best quality. The provisions and all other necessaries are the best that can be procured; and proper nurses are appointed to take care of the sick. A charity so universal and benevolent, cannot fail to claim support from every individual possessed of ability, who has any feeling for the sufferings of humanity.

BRISTOL DISPENSARY.—The object of this Institution, is the delivery of poor lying-in married women, and the visiting of the sick Poor at their own dwellings. It has lately been considerably extended, and has two establishments, one in *North-street, St. James's*, and the other in *Bath-street, Temple Parish.*—The Ladies and Gentlemen's Committees are open to all Subscribers.—The former meets every Thursday, at 10 o'Clock in the morning, where Midwifery Patients are to apply—the latter on the 1st Tuesday in every month at 6 o'Clock in the evening. During the last year (1808) 484 poor lying-in women were delivered, and 1472 sick persons recovered by means of this charity. It is supported by voluntary contribution. Subscribers have the power of recommending 4 sick and one midwifery patient, for every guinea subscribed.

MEDICAL PREVENTIVE INSTITUTION. This Institution established originally in *Dowry-Square, Hotwells*, by the late Dr. BEDDOES, assisted by Mr. KING, Surgeon, has lately been extended by an additional establishment in *Little Tower Court, Broad Quay, Bristol;* and is now under the

direction of Dr. STOCK and Mr. KING; its object is thus explained in a small book of *Instructions*, delivered to each patient at much less than its first cost.*

"Its peculiar end is to check the canker of disease as soon as it fastens on the frame, and to root it out:—the moment any one seems, before his season, inclining towards the grave, to stretch out an helping hand, in order to raise him upright and set him firmly upon his footing again—Do I (the writer) speak plainly enough, or shall I add, that as numbers fancy themselves but a trifle out of sorts, though really pining under some deadly disorder, we purpose to undeceive and rescue them—to fill the feeble with strength to discharge the duties of their station—to give him whom a weekly childhood marks out as likely to be cut off in youth, a fair chance for a long and healthy life—in fine, not only to stop short the fatal course of some maladies, but to render the constitution less accessible to them, and to stir up in fathers and mothers an universal spirit of watchfulness over the condition of their tender offspring."

The Book concludes thus:—

"The Institution has certainly rendered cases of consumption less frequent; and by studying the earliest signs of disorders, and endeavouring to correct the disposition to them we may expect to ascertain a method of preventive treatment, which shall stand to consumption in the same relation, in which the cow-pock stands to the small pox. That the scheme will be crowned with the discovery of a current remedy for confirmed consumption, is what I have no right to presume. Yet in what way is this grand desideratum so likely to be supplied? Not surely by taking the past as an unalterable rule for the future, and, in despair, adopting for the motto of the medical art—*what has not yet been, never can be.*

"We seem actually of late to have been making some approach towards the attainment of this desideratum. Consumption, if I mistake not, advanced to a period at which practitioners twenty years ago, could not look at it with hope, may now be commonly cured. And something, I trust, will be found to have been added by the experience at the Institution, to our power over this tremendous disease.

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* These excellent *Instructions* for the preservation of health, applicable to every individual, to be had of the Printer, and of the Booksellers in Bristol at 2s. each.——An allowance to those who purchase to give away.

"It

" It is strongly pointed out to the parents of those children whose constitution requires correction, that proper diet is as necessary as proper medicine. The diet must depend entirely upon themselves. They must therefore co-operate with the physician. And how greatly must this co-operation tend to confirm the well disposed and reform the depraved. On a short trial, they will all feel a new species of interest in their children, from which they must derive a pleasure superior to any the alehouse can afford."

ASYLUM FOR POOR ORPHAN GIRLS. Supported by voluntary contributions, situated in a healthy spot called *Hook's Mills*, near *Stokes's Croft Turnpike*. The object of this Charity is to rescue Poor Female Children, destitute of both Parents, from the contaminating examples of idleness and vice, to instil into their tender minds the principles of religion and morality; and to inure them to habits of industry and cheerful obedience, by instructing and employing them in every kind of household work which may qualify them for acceptable servants in reputable places. There are now between thirty and forty children in the house; several have been already placed out, and their general conduct proves the utility of this benevolent institution, and must be highly gratifying to its kind supporters.

Subscriptions and Donations are received by Mr. Baller, Haberdasher, Wine-Street; of whom may be had---The form of presenting a child.

ASYLUM for the INDIGENT BLIND.---This humane establishment is removed to *Lower-Maudlin-Street,* where very commodious Premises have been purchased, and fitted up, for the extension of the Charity and comfort of the Blind, and where they are instructed to earn a comfortable maintenance by their labour, instead of being a burthen to Society.

For Sale at the Asylum, a great variety of curious Flower Baskets, Table Mats, &c. the work of the Blind. The sales of baskets, &c. exceeds the London Asylum in large ratio.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, instituted in the Year 1786, for the purpose of relieving *Sick* and *Distressed Strangers,* and other Poor at their respective habitations.—To conduct the business of this Institution, a Committee formed of the Treasurer, Secretary, &c. meet every Friday Evening, to receive and consider the cases that may be presented, and arrange them for attention on the ensuing Sunday.

Subscriptions or Donations are received by the Gentlemen who form the Committee; Mr. *John Thomas*, Bridge-Parade; Mr. *J. Davis*, Brunswick Square; Mr. *J. Ewer*, Dighton-Street; Mr. *T. Davis*, Broad-Street; Mr. *Bozley*, Maryport-Street; or Mr. STOCK, Secretary, St. Michael's-hill, or Lewin's-Mead.

BRISTOL PENITENTIARY, in upper *Maudlin Lane,* established, June 24, 1801.—The design of this Institution must excite attention, and interest the feelings of mankind, when impartially considered.—To open a door of hope to those wretched outcasts of human society, plunged in the most distressing depths of vice, misery, and frequently of despair, who must perish in the most abject circumstances, if such a way of escape were not offered them, is surely a Charity that every one who is endued with humanity, must wish success to—President and Vice Presidents, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Sheriffs, *for the time being.*

BRISTOL FEMALE MISERICORDIA.—The concerns of this Society are managed by a Committee of Ladies and Visitors chosen at the General Annual Meeting, who meet every Week to transact business.—Sick and Lying-in Cases are the principal objects, and the Committee confine their attention to those only who require temporary relief.

Subscriptions and Donations are received at Mr. *Evans's,* Hatter, Wine-Street, where there is a Box placed

POOR HOUSE, St. James's Back, for four Persons, who receive money and cloaths weekly and occasionally from the Churchwardens of St. James.

TUCKERS' HALL, Temple-street, for six old Men or Women.

WEAVERS' HALL, Temple-street, for four Widows of Weavers, who receive various legacies.

BAPTIST POOR HOUSE, Milk-street, for five old Women, who each receive one Shilling and Sixpence weekly.

BAPTIST POOR-HOUSE, Redcross-street, for four aged persons; the Charity is under the direction of the Deacons of the Broad-mead and Pithay Meetings.

REDCLIFF POOR-HOUSE, called *Roger Magdalen's of Nonney*, without Temple-Gate, consists of 11 apartments. The persons admitted, who are seven, have two and some three Shillings a week.

REDCLIFF-HILL ALMSHOUSE, founded by Mr. Canynges, for 14 persons, some of whom receive two Shillings a week, and others one Shilling and Sixpence, with clothes, &c.

HOUSE OF MERCY, Colston's Parade, founded by the late Mr. William Fry, for 12 Widows.

St. PHILIP's POOR-HOUSE, Pennywell-lane, a neat and spacious building, replete with the poor of that large and populous parish.

The WORK-HOUSE of the Friends, New-street, a handsome and regular edifice.

To all these exhibitions may be added an annual subscription for the *Discharge of Debtors* confined in Newgate; subscriptions for the recovery of persons apparently *drowned*; the several annual feasts, viz. of the *Nobility Clergy and Gentry*, natives of the county of *Glocester*; of the gentlemen of the *Anchor*, *Dolphin*, and *Grateful* Societies; at all of which very considerable sums are collected for various charitable purposes, as also *Alderman Whitson's*

Whitson's Gift-money to poor housekeepers and lying-in women; and Dr. *Thomas White's* 100l. annually for repairing the highways about Bristol.

The city has a long list of benefactors to boast of, who have left large sums of money or estates in land to charitable uses. The Corporation have recorded them all in a book, open to the inspection of the whole body, where the wills are all inserted, the lands described which are allotted for their support, and the ends ascertained, so that nothing but wilful inattention and neglect can ever occasion their being misapplied or lost.

CHAPELS, & DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSES.

FOSTER's CHAPEL, dedicated to the *three kings of Cologn,* was founded by John Foster in 1504, who had been Mayor in 1481, and is situated in *Steep-street, St. Michael's,* the Rector of which parish is paid by the Chamberlain of Bristol 10l. per ann. for prayers, and a monthly sermon to be preached in this Chapel on Sunday evening.

COLSTON's CHAPEL, *St. Michael's-Hill.* Here are prayers read by a clergyman every morning and afternoon, except when there is service at *St. Michael's.*

TRINITY CHAPEL, *Lawford's-Place.* This and the hospital were founded by John Barnstaple, Merchant and Magistrate of Bristol, in 1416. This Chapel has been lately taken down to widen *Lawford's-Place,* between West-street and the Old-market, and is neatly rebuilt in the Gothic stile, with a small turret to the street, containing a clock, bell and dial.

There

There are also places of worship for all the denominations in England that are popular and prevalent, and which are as follow :—

The Meeting-house for the congregation composed of those Dissenters who term themselves "*Unitarians,*" is in *Lewin's-Mead street.* A few years ago it was rebuilt, is a large, elegant, and costly place of worship, and may be ranked among the principal public buildings. The front is of freestone, the lower part rusticated, with a semi-circular portico in the centre, supported by four Ionic columns. The superstructure is crowned with a lofty pediment. In the wings are two geometrical stair-cases to the galleries, which are three, and supported by pillars of cast iron. The present Ministers are the Rev. J. P. Estlin, D. D. and the Rev. John Rowe. The worship on Sundays begins at eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, and at three in the afternoon.

Bridge-street Meeting-house, belongs to a congregation of the *Independent* denomination, and though not so large as the preceding one, may be justly termed a superior and convenient place of worship. It has a freestone front in the Gothic stile. Within there are three aisles, the roof and galleries are supported by four lofty columns of stone, and the whole fabric is generally admired for its just proportion and superior workmanship. The Pastor is the Rev. Samuel Lowell, and the worship on Sundays commences at half past ten, a quarter before three, and a quarter past six.

Castle-Green Meeting-house, belongs also to a congregatation of the *Independent* denomination, and is nearly as large as that in Bridge-street. In its original form it was an elegant, but small structure ; by its enlargement, however, its uniformity has been injured. The present Minister is the Rev. William Thorpe, and the service on Sundays begins

begins at half-past ten, a quarter before three, and a quarter after six. There is also a sermon on Thursday evenings at seven.

Broad-Mead Meeting-house belongs to the *Baptists*, and is a large, handsome, modern edifice; having three aisles, and six pillars of stone, supporting the roof, and three galleries. The Ministers are the Rev. JOHN RYLAND, D. D. and the Rev. HENRY PAGE, A. M. The worship begins on Sundays at half-past ten, at half-past two, and at six.

The *Pithay-Meeting-house* belongs also to the *Baptists*, and was a few years ago rebuilt. It has galleries on three sides, supported by small pillars of mahogany; and two stout pillars of freestone which support the cross arch of the roof; the whole is spacious and handsome. The present minister is the Rev. THOMAS ROBERTS, and the worship commences on Sundays at half past ten, half past two, and at six;—and on Thursday evenings there is a sermon at seven.

The *Tabernacle*, founded in 1753, by the late Rev. Mr. Whitefield, in *Penn-street*, *Old-Orchard*; is a large, light, regular, and convenient place of worship; having eight pillars of stone that support the galleries on three sides, and the roof, arched over the middle aisle. This congregation never has a pastor, but is supplied by a continual change of Ministers, whose visits are usually confined to about a month or six weeks. The worship is, on Sundays, at half-past seven in the morning, at half-past ten, and at six in the evening. There is also a sermon every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

The primarily erected Chapel of the late Rev. *Mr. Wesley's* Society, in *Broad-Mead*, commonly called *Wesley's Room*, is a spacious Meeting-house, with six pillars of freestone, supporting galleries, and a large dwelling-house over the Chapel.—This is at present occupied by a congregation of Welsh Dissenters. Th

The new Chaple for this Society, in *Old King-street*, St. James's, is 80 feet by 60, which is the breadth of its front. The lower series of Windows are of the same dimensions as the upper, so that the galleries, which are on three sides, deep, and supported by pillars of cast iron, are unusually lofty, as is the building. The roof has no prop but the walls; the pulpit is elegant, and the whole has a light and pleasing appearance. There is a lofty and bold Pediment which stands over the whole breadth of the front, in the centre of which on an oval stone is the following Inscription:—"1795. METHODIST CHAPEL. *Ebenezer*, 1 Sam. vii. 12."

Guinea-street Chapel in Mr. Wesley's connexion, above half a mile South from Bristol-bridge. This has been greatly enlarged, has galleries on three sides nearly semicircular; supported by fluted pillars of wood; and is very neat and decent.

Portland-street Chapel, Kingsdown, is spacious and handsome, has a large gallery, a painted altar piece, with a fine toned organ, lately put up; a turret with a bell, and the service of the Church of England read by preachers in Mr. Wesley's connexion. The building of this Chapel was principally in consequence of the exertions of the late *Captain Webb*, who had been a preacher for many years.

Chapel in *George's-street*, beyond Lawford's-place, occupied by the Baptists, originally built by the Rev. Mr. *Dolman*, Basket-maker, commonly called *Parson Twig*; who went to London, and was afterwards ordained in the Church of England, a minister of which he died.

A New Chapel for Independents, in *West-street, Bedminster*, built of stone neat and convenient.

Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, St. Augustine's-place, has one large gallery, supported by small pillars of wood. The service of the Church of England is

performed here by preachers in the connection. The pulpit and reading desks are supported by large white eagles, and standing in a triangular form, have a pleasing appearance.

Hope-Chapel, Albermarle-row, a regular modern Gothic building, founded by the Countess of *Glenorchy* and Lady *Hope*, who have marble monuments in it. Service much the same as at Lady Huntingdon's.

Orchard-street Chapel, for French Protestants, a neat building, in which divine service is performed every Sunday in French.

The *Roman Catholic* Chapel, *Trenchard-lane,* a spacious Gothic building, lately erected; and to which Protestants and Dissenters, as well as Catholics, fraternally and commendably contributed.

Moravian Chapel, Upper Maudlin-lane. A neat structure with rusticated windows, and a gallery within that contains a good organ.

The Meeting-house of the *FRIENDS,* or *Quakers, Rosemary-street.* This is a square, spacious, and elegant house. The roof and galleries on three sides are supported by large pillars of freestone; those at the corners are triple.

The Meeting-house of the *Friends,* over the Bridge, *Temple-street,* is modern, square, and neat, with galleries on three sides.

The *New Jerusalem Church,* St. James's-back; formerly the Romish Chapel, but since much enlarged and improved, with the addition of a gallery and organ.

The *Jew's Synagogue,* Temple-street, very well fitted up, painted and furnished with altar-piece, branches, candlesticks, &c.

GATES, PRISONS, BRIDGES, QUAYS, NEW DOCK, SQUARES, &c.

BRISTOL had sixteen gates in 1671, as appears by a plan of it published in that year, of which there now remain only the following, viz.

St. JOHN's GATE, on which are erected the tower and spire of St. *John's-church.* Vide page 1.

BRIDEWELL has two gates, betwixt which is a prison for the confinement and correction of offenders. It was formerly a place of great strength, fortified with bulwarks and a tower, near to Bridewell-bridge, which was then called *Monk's-bridge.* This bridge which was of wood, has been lately built of stone. The two gates that now inclose the front of Bridewell, and which were erected in 1721, are still shut every night.

The CITY PRISON for felons and debtors is called NEWGATE. The gate which has been lately taken down, was one of the principal entrances into the city and castle; it was very strong, and had a portcullis for its defence, as appeared by the grooves on the top of the arch, and on each side of its gateway. The prison has been greatly improved and enlarged, so that it is now rendered as convenient and healthy as any prison in the kingdom; here is a decent chapel, and an Ordinary appointed by the Corporation to perform divine service therein.

Those parts of the town not under the government of the Magistrates of Bristol, and which are large and populous, both in the counties of Glocester and Somerset, are governed as the out parts of London are, by Justices of the both counties; and have Constables, Bailiffs, and Criers, for the different districts. A spacious strong Prison of stone, on the plan of Howard has been lately completed, for

for the suburbs of Bristol in Glocestershire. It has 70 separate cells, a Chapel, a Hall for the Justices in its front which extends about 150 feet, and the whole is surrounded with a strong wall 20 feet high. It contains upwards of 200 tons of Iron, and cost 9000l. This stands at the end of a street called *Glocester-street,* and as it is without the place where Lawford's-gate stood, it is named *Lawford's gate Bridewell.* Here, and in another part of these suburbs, are held weekly courts; as there are for the suburbs of Bedminster in Somerset, which have also a Bridewell, though but little used, as offenders are quickly sent to Shepton-Mallet Jail.

BRISTOL BRIDGE is erected on the foundation of the old Bridge, which was begun to be taken down in the year 1760, and the present one, from a plan of Mr. *Bridges*, architect, was finished building, and opened the 17th of September, 1768. It is of hewn stone, brought from the quarries of *Courtfield*, bordering on the river *Wye* in *Monmouthshire*, and consists of three circular arches; their piers are forty-two feet long, and ten thick, the span of the centre arch is fifty feet, the two side arches are thirty-nine feet each: It has ballustrades of Portland-stone seven feet high, and a raised way on each side for foot passengers, secured from the carriage way by iron pillars and chains; at each end are two freestone buildings, one for the collector who received the tolls, now converted into shops; from this bridge are seen on the south west side, St. *Nicholas* church and that part of the *Quay* called the *Back*, principally taken up by coasting vessels and market boats, and farther on, rising above the river, is a very neat range of houses, called *Redcliff-parade*, from whence there is a most extensive and delightful view of great part of the city, shipping, and country adjacent.

As

As there are only two bridges over the Avon, there are four stated ferries for the accommodation of foot passengers. Above the Bridge, 1st from Queen-street to Temple-backs; below, 2d, from the Back to Redcliff; 3d, from the Grove to Guinea-street; and 4th, Rownham-passage, from the Hotwells to Somersetshire. Fare of each one half-penny.

In the beginning of this century Queen-street ferry was rented at *5l.* per ann. now at *95l.* a sufficient proof of the great increase of inhabitants in this city.

The QUAY is generally esteemed one of the finest mercantile havens in *Europe*; it is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from St. *Giles's-Bridge* to *Bristol-Bridge*, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn stone, from which to the front buildings is such a considerable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf. It goes under several distinct names, that part of it from *Bristol-Bridge* to the turn of the river opposite *Redcliff-Parade*, is called the *Back*; and from hence following the course of the river downwards, is called the *Grove*; here is a dock dug out from the river, which will contain ten large ships; further on is also another similar dock; on the West side of this last is a building, erected on fourteen pillars of cast iron called the *Great Crane*, used for loading and unloading ships lying at this dock; it is a curious piece of mechanism, constructed by the ingenious *Mr. Padmore*, and well worth observation: from hence to the mouth of the river *Froom*, is called the *Gibb*. All these parts of the *Quay* are formed on the banks of the main river, called the *Avon*, which takes its rise from a spring near *Broad-Hindon*, in *Wiltshire*, about a mile from the head of the *Thames*; it runs by *Wooton-Basset*, *Chippenham*, *Melksham*, *Bradford*,

ford, Bath, and so on to *Bristol*; it is but a narrow river, being here scarcely more than 120 yards in breadth at high water, and at low water is almost dry, so that the ships and vessels then lie aground in a soft bed of mud; the spring rises here to the height of twenty feet and upwards, which is depth of water sufficient for ships of the greatest burthen and fully laden, to come up close to the walls, and there discharge their cargoes.—From hence, the river being joined by the *Froom*, passes on by the *Hotwell*, between the rocks of *St. Vincent*, and, in a serpentine course of about eight miles, discharges itself into the *Severn*.

What is called THE QUAY, and by no other name, is formed on the East bank of the river *Froom*, which is a small stream which takes its rise near *Dodington*, in *Glocestershire*, thirteen miles East from *Bristol*. This river formerly ran through *Baldwin-street*, and emptied itself into the *Avon* at the upper end of the *Back* by *Bristol-Bridge*.—The present *Quay* was dug in the year 1247, the ground being purchased for the purpose of the Abbot *William Bradstone*, and the convent of St. *Augustine*, when the old course of the river was filled up and the current turned into the present channel; the confluence of the two rivers being now at the point called *Gibb-Taylor*, from whence to St. *Giles's-Bridge* it is nearly half a mile in length, and in a straight line. Here the greater number of shipping lie, and make a noble appearance; the vast quantities of different merchandize daily seen on the wharfs, are a convincing proof of the very great trade carried on in the port of *Bristol*. There are cranes erected in proper places for loading and unloading ships, which cranes are all numbered for the more readily finding any vessel lying near them; and opposite to the different parts of the *Quay* are several yards for building and repairing ships and other

other craft, which being near the centre of business, are very convenient for the inspection of Merchants, Captains, or any person concerned in naval works. About a mile from *Bristol*, on the left hand side of the road leading to the *Hotwell*, are *Champion's Docks*, where several ships of war have been built for the service of government, and many ships and vessels are continually building there for the Merchant's service; here are dry docks for compleating or repairing, of such magnitude as to hold a ship of 74 guns, and a wet dock, wherein forty sail of large vessels deeply laden, may at all times securely lye afloat.—From St. *Augustine's-Back* over the *Froom*, is a *Draw-bridge* much admired for the simplicity of its construction; it requires only one person on each side of the river to raise it for the *Severn* trows and other vessels to pass through during the time of the tides; these trows are generally stationed between this and another bridge, about two hundred yards higher up, called *St. Giles's* which terminates the *Quay* on one end, as does *Bristol-Bridge* on the other.

NEW DOCK.

Notwithstanding the great accommodation of the wharfs, and other conveniencies, for loading and unloading vessels at the *Quay-walls*; complaints have frequently arisen, that ships of burthen by lying aground (although in a soft bed of mud,) when the tide is out, to discharge their cargoes, have had their timbers so strained, that it was found necessary to send them into dock, to repair the damages sustained thereby; to remedy this evil an act of Parliament was obtained—the preamble of which states, "That whereas ships and vessels lying at the Quays, in the Port and Harbour of Bristol, are by the reflux of the tide left dry twice every 24 hours, which prevent many foreign vessels and others of a sharp construction from frequenting the said Port and Harbour,

Harbour, and occasions great injury and damage to vessels using the said Port. And whereas there is not sufficient depth of water at neap tides in the said Port and Harbour to take vessels from the Quay down the River Avon to sea, or bring them on their return from voyages, whereby favourable winds are frequently lost, and great expences, delays, damages and losses are sustained to the hindrance of commerce, and to the manifest disadvantage of the Port and City of Bristol.

" And whereas ships and vessels lying in the said Port and Harbour of Bristol cannot be removed out of danger in case of fire, owing to their being left dry, and very heavy losses might arise therefrom, and in case of fire among the houses in the said City of Bristol great inconvenience and loss would be experienced from want of water.

" And whereas these dangers and inconveniences may be removed by erecting three Dams across the river Avon at Redcliff, at Totterdown, and near the Engine Mills at Brislington; and cutting a new course for the river Avon on the Somersetshire side of its present course, from Redcliff to Totterdown, and making sundry locks, basons, other works, &c. But in as much as the same cannot be done without authority of Parliament, it is prayed that the stated clauses be passed into a law, &c."

—The intention of the Dam at Redcliff, as will appear by inspection of the plan, is to keep the water from that place to the Dam at Totterdown always up to the height of the river when the tide is in; but as the erection of this Dam, if the tide were to flow against it, would naturally give such a resistance, as to render it impossible for vessels to get up to it—the plan of cutting the new river to Totterdown, and giving a tide way for some miles past the Redcliff Dam has been adopted, though attended with an amazing expense of excavation and accommodation-

modation-bridges; when the whole is completed, the present rivers Avon and Froom will be one floating dock, from Redcliff to Totterdown, and of course all the conveniences now made for the accommodation of the shipping will be turned to the greatest account, which supercedes the incredible expense attending the London Docks of entire new Warehouses, &c. &c. and prevents those immense claims for damaging property contiguous to the works in question.*

The act appoints a Board of twenty-seven Directers, consisting of nine of the Common Council of the said City, including the Mayor for time being, nine of the Society of Merchants including the Master, and nine of such subscribers to the undertaking, who shall be possessed of ten shares each, to be chosen by ballot from the body of subscribers, who shall be competent to manage the whole affairs of the Dock Company, and continue in office till one year after the completion of the works.

And if the sum of 250,000l. which is the whole of the subscription, be not sufficient to complete the undertaking, the Dock Company may borrow any sum not exceeding 50,000l. in order to finish the same; and no Subscriber shall receive above 8 per cent. per ann.

Rates are charged upon vessels on account of the advantages they will receive. In addition to these rates, others are to be received on the different articles imported into the said City, all of which are regulated in a schedule annexed to the act. There is also a power given to the Dock Company of levying a rate upon all houses and other property in the said City, in the same ratio as they contribute towards the Poor, so as the said rates shall not exceed in the whole the sum of two thousand four hundred

* In a subsequent act leave has been granted to erect a bridge from Princes street, over the Gib-slip, and which has just been completed.

Pounds,

Pounds, and which sum when divided amongst the different parishes composing the City will be but trifling.

The surplus money, if any should arise after the interest to the Subscribers be paid, is to be appropriated to the discharge of the principal, and when the whole is paid off, the Corporation of this City will become the proprietors of the works.

☞ Whilst this book was in the press, the Dock Company applied for and obtained a Certificate from the Magistrates of the Quarter-Sessions, that they had completed the navigation of the undertaking, so far as relates to the floating of ships in the harbour, &c.—May, 1809.

There are seven Squares in Bristol, viz.

QUEEN-SQUARE, which is the largest, is partly in the parish of St. *Nicholas*, and partly in the parish of St. *Stephen*, it includes seven acres and a quarter, the houses are all handsomely built, and have a noble appearance; on each side of the four sides of the area is a spacious gravel walk, bordered with elms, and railed in from the carriage way. There are also walks across it at right angles, and from the middle of the four sides: In the centre upon a high pedestal is an equestrian statue of King *William* the third, habited as a *Roman Cæsar*, his right arm is extended, and in his hand he holds a truncheon, which he points as if he were commanding; it is wholly of cast brass, done by Mr. *Rysbrack*, and is universally allowed by connoisseurs to be the best equestrian statue in this kingdom; it was set up in the year 1736: the Chamber of Bristol contributed 500l. towards the expense, the remainder was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions of the principal inhabitants.

On the North side of the Square is the *Custom-house*, the *Mansion-house*, and the *Excise-office*, which have been already noticed.

KING's-

KING's--SQUARE in the parish of *St. James*, is seated at the foot of Kingsdown-hill, the accent to which from this square is extremely steep; the houses are uniform and well built, the area is enclosed with rails, the walks are covered with gravel, and bordered with lime trees; it is kept remarkably clean and neat.

BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, and ST. JAMES's-SQUARE, are both in the parish of *St. Paul*, they contain very good houses, and are retired situations, especially the latter.

PORTLAND-SQUARE, so named in honour of the Duke of Portland, the present High-steward of Bristol. This is a new square, built entirely of freestone, the houses all covered in, and some inhabited. The corners and centres of the fronts of the Northern and Southern sides are elevated by attic stories; and the corner houses of the other sides. In the centre of the Eastern side stands a beautiful church and lofty steeple, in Gothic, dedicated to St. Paul, as already mentioned. The area of this square is rather oval, enclosed with a handsome palisade of iron, with gates and lamps.

SOMERSET-SQUARE near *Redcliff-hill*, in the parish of *Bedminster*, is a pleasant healthy situation, bordering on the county of *Somerset*.

BERKLEY-SQUARE stands in the parish of St. *Augustine*, on a gentle slope on the North-east side of *Brandon-Hill*; this square is lately erected, it consists of three sides, which are of unequal length owing to the irregularity of the ground, but this defect is scarcely preceptible; the south-east side is open, and is the principal entrance to it; the houses are all elegantly built with freestone, and although seated on so very considerable an eminence, yet the ascent is easy; the situation is healthy, retired, and perfectly free from the hurry and noise of business, and is within 20 minutes walk of the *Exchange*, which

which circumstance renders it a desirable place for a town residence.

The COLLEGE-GREEN may not be improperly mentioned next; the situation is a pleasing eminence, the ground plan is of a triangular figure, the walks are all of gravel, well laid out, and on each side are many stately elms, whose shade and refreshing coolness cause this place to be much frequented in the Summer evenings; the salubrity of the air, it being near the country, and yet but a small distance from the centre of the City and the Quay, and moreover being in the direct road to the *Hotwell*, makes this place a desirable residence for valetudinarians and strangers. There are several considerable houses on this spot: On the South side of it stands the *Cathedral*, St. *Augustine's* church, and the old gate that formerly led to the Monastery; on the North side is St. *Mark's* church, commonly called the *Mayor's chapel*.

We cannot close our description of the several places worth observation in Bristol, without taking notice of *Brandon-hill*, as being within the liberties of the city. It is a mountain of a conic form, at least two hundred feet in perpendicular height from its base, rising almost unto a point, on the summit anciently stood a small chapel dedicated to St. *Brandon*; from hence the city is seen to the greatest advantage, for being so near it appears as it were a map; here is a delightful view of the country for many miles round. The hill seems to be for the most part a rock covered with a thin stratum of earth, which in some places particularly towards the summit is quite bare: This rock for hardness and closeness of grain is nearly equal to Porphyry, though not susceptible of bearing a polish, as it is not of the marble kind; it is highly prized by artists for the purpose of grinding colours of hard substances, for which there is not any stone in the world

world superior to it; but the difficulty of sawing and working renders it so very expensive, that it is but rarely wrought. Around the sides quite up to the top grow large bushes, whereon the women are accustomed to dry their linen. In the civil wars this hill was fortified by the loyalists to defend the city against the rebel army commanded by *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, part of the trenches yet remain. On the South side of the lower part is a pleasant walk that leads from *College-green*, to *Clifton*, where a row of neat houses have been lately built called the *Queen's-parade*.

There are two Squares in *Clifton parish*, near the *Hotwell*, viz.

HOPE-SQUARE, a small place at the Western part of the town, near the Hotwells, so called from Lady *Hope*, who founded a Chapel that stands on the Eastern side of it. This is built on a declivity, has two other sides of lofty brick houses, and the fourth side irregular.

DOWRY-SQUARE, a little to the East of the other, on a level, at the foot of the hill. This has some handsome houses, built chiefly of brick; and a neat garden or plantation, with a gravelled walk around it, inclosed with rails.

We have only further to remark, that no place in *England* is better regulated with respect to the police than *Bristol*, the city is every where well paved and lighted, and the lamps are kept burning their proper hours during the whole year; or if any neglect should occur, immediate satisfaction is given.

EMINENT PERSONS.

SEBASTIAN CABOT, the discoverer of Newfoundland, was born in Bristol, of Genoese Parents. He was commissioned by Henry the 7th, who ordered a Ship to be victualled and manned for him at Bristol, to make American discovery: he found the inhabitants of the Island cloathed with the skins of beast, and great plenty of Bears, who caught fish with their claws. King Edward the 6th, 1549, granted to this Sebastian, an annuity of 166*l.* for his natural life, and appointed him grand Pilot of England.

William Cannynges, a principal Merchant—of whom we have the following particulars handed down to us: That he was the middlemost of three sons, graceful in his person, and that in his youthful days he fell in love with a very amiable lady, but of no fortune, whom he married, which greatly displeased his father and elder brother, though they were afterwards reconciled to him, and at their decease bequeathed him large estates in land and money, leaving his younger brother *John* dependant on him; that he founded a chantry for their souls in the year 1456, and erected the superb edifice of St. Mary Redcliff, which was only begun by his grandfather. He was rendered unhappy by the death of his wife, which happened shortly after; and in 1467, on account of his great wealth, a second marriage was proposed by the King, between him and a lady of the *Wideville* (the Queen's) family; he to evade it, retired from the world, and entered into Priest's orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of Worcester; he sang his first mass at our lady of Redcliff, and was afterwards made Dean of Westbury; the College of which, with the aid of Dr. *Carpenter*

Carpenter, he new built, and was a great benefactor thereto. He died the 7th of November, 1474, and was buried in the south end of the church, where are two monuments erected to his memory; on the first is his effigy in his magisterial robes, with his lady by his side, over which are two tables, inscribed as follows:

Mr. William Cannings ye Richest
Marchant of ye town of Bristow,
Afterwards chosen 5 times Mayor of
ye said town: for ye good of ye Comon
Wealth of ye same: He was in order
Of Priesthood 7 years: and afterwards
Deane of Westbury. & died ye 7th of
November, 1474 which said William
did build within ye said towne of
Westbury a Colledge (which his
Cannons) & the said William did maintaine by space of 8 years 800
handy crafts men, besides Carpen
ters and Masons, every day 100 Men
Besides King Edward the 4th had of ye
said William 3000* Marks for his peace
to be had in 2470 tons of Shiping
These ure ye names of his shipping with
their burthens

	tonnes		tonnes
ye Mary Cannings - -	400	ye Mary Batt - -	220
ye Mary Redcliff - -	500	ye Little Nicholas -	140
ye Mary and John - -	900	ye Margaret - - -	200
ye Galliot - - - -	150	ye Catherine Bosto -	22
ye Katherine - - -	140	A Ship in Ireland -	100

* This part of the inscription having in general been misunderstood, probably gave rise to a tradition which still prevails among the vulgar, of his having committed piracy on the high seas, for which he was ammerced 3000 marks, in lieu whereof the king accepted 2470 tons of shipping; but from his exemplary life and character, there is no just ground to believe such tradition: Commentators say, that it only alludes to his having assisted *King Edward* the 4th in his necessities with the above sum, for which that Monarch granted him so many tons of shipping free of impost, and as a proof of it, they assert that there is in the *Exchequer* an instrument extant to that purpose.

No

No age nor time can wear out well-woon fame
the Stones themselves a stately work doth shew
from fenceless graue we ground may men's good name
And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know
A Lanterne cleer, sets forth a candell light
A worthy act declares a worthy wight
the Buildings rare that here you may behold
to shrine his bones deserves a tomb of gold
the famous Fabricke that he here hath donne
Shines in its sphere as glorious as the Sonne
What needs more words ye future World he sought
And set the pomp & pride of this at nought
heaven was his aim let heaven be still his station
that leaves such work for others imitation

The other monument is placed about twelve feet on the east of the above, with his effigy in the habiliments of a priest, and is without inscription.

William of Worcester, Priest of St. James's Parish, was born on St. James's-back, his father was a skinner and glover. In 1431, he was sent to Hartshall, in Oxford. He is said to be the first who translated any of *Cicero's* works into English, which was his discourse on old age, presented by him to W. Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, 1473, and he complains that his present was without any beneficial effect to himself. To him we are indebted for his latin notes on Bristol, written about the year 1480, which contain particular descriptions of the churches, religious houses, streets, lanes, and every thing worthy of notice in this city. His Manuscript lay long hid in Bennet-college, Cambridge, but was decyphered and published by Mr. *Nasmith*, in 1778.

Robert and Nicholas Thorne, who founded and endowed the principal Grammar-school in this City, were natives of it, blessed with plentiful fortunes, and with liberal and benevolent minds.

Tobias Matthews, Archbishop of York, was born on Bristol-bridge. He was a very noted, frequent, and eloquent Preacher. He kept an exact account of

of all the sermons he preached, by which it appears, that when Dean of Durham he preached 721, when Bishop of that Diocese 550, and when Archbishop 721, in all 1992. He presented to the Citizens of Bristol many Books towards forming a Library, "for the use of the Aldermen and Shopkeepers," and died 1628.

Dr. William Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, was the son of John Thomas, Linen-draper, on Bristol-bridge, and was born 1613. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, deprived of his living by the Parliament, in 1644, and made Bishop of Worcester in 1683. He refused to publish King James's declaration for liberty of conscience, and also to take the oaths to King William, and while preparing to leave his Palace and Bishoprick, died in the 76th year of his age.

Edward Colston, Esq. born at Bristol, 1636, lived in Small-street, where he was a very successful Merchant, never insured a ship, and never lost one, and acquired a very large fortune, the principal part of which he expended in doing good. Having been chosen to represent this city in Parliament, and his business in London increasing, he removed thither. He sent 3000l. at one time, by a private hand, to free the debtors in Ludgate. At another time he sent 1000l. to relieve the poor at Whitechapel. He annually freed debtors for small debts in Whitechapel prison, and the Marshelsea; and twice a week had a quantity of beef drest, which with the broth, was distributed to all the poor around him. In his more advanced years, he lived at Mortlake, in Surrey. His partiality and great benefactions to Bristol are well known: and notwithstanding all his public donations, he left more than 100,000l. among his relations and dependants. What adds greatly to his character, is, that he performed his principal works of charity in his life and health;

health; he delighted in benificence, was an excellent and eminent example to the opulent of posterity.—On the 13th of November, being the anniversary of his birth-day, three societies of gentlemen, under the names of the Anchor, Dolphin, and Grateful, meet to celebrate the day, by contributing, on the average, about 700l. which is distributed among objects of charity: a method of perpetuating his memory equal to a statue of brass, on a pedestal of marble.

Sir *William Draper* was the son of a Custom-house officer, of this port, who placed him under the Rev. Mr. Bryant, Master of the Cathedral Grammar-school. He effected with great conduct and resolution the reduction of Manilla and Philipine Islands, in 1762, and was created Knight of the Bath. He lived afterwards some years at Clifton, and engaged in a controversy with the celebrated *Junius* in defence of the Marquis of Granby, and showed himself as able at the Pen as the Sword. He left Clifton and lived at Bath, from which he removed to London, where he died.

CHATTERTON.

The following Sketch is taken from Dr. Gregory's well-known life, prefixed to the new edition of Chatterton's Works, by Southey, in 3 vols. 8vo.

"The ancestry of men of genius is seldom of much importance to the public or their biographers; the commonwealth of literature is almost a perfect democracy, in which the rise or promotion of individuals is generally the consequence of their respective merits. The family of Chatterton, however, though in no respect illustrious, is more nearly connected with some of the circumstances of his literary history than that of most other votaries of the muses.—It appears that the office of Sexton of St. Mary Redcliff, in Bristol, had continued in different

ferent branches of this family for more than one hundred and fifty years; and that John Chatterton, the last of the name who enjoyed that office, was elected in March 1725, and continued sexton till his death, which happened in the year 1748. Thomas Chatterton, the nephew of the preceding, and father to the extraordinary person who is the subject of these memoirs, had, we are informed, been in the early part of life in the station of a writing usher to a classical school, was afterwards engaged as a singing man of the Cathedral of Bristol, and latterly was master of the free-school in Pyle-street, in the same city. He died in August, 1752, leaving his wife then pregnant of a son, who was born on the 20th of November, and baptised the 1st of January following, by the name of Thomas, at St. Mary Redcliffe.

"The life of Chatterton, though short, was eventful; it commenced as it ended, in indigence and misfortune. By the premature loss of his father he was deprived of that careful attention which would probably have conducted his early years through all the difficulties that circumstances or disposition might oppose to the attainment of knowledge; and by the unpromising aspect of his infant faculties he was excluded a seminary, which might have afforded advantages superior to those he afterwards enjoyed. His father had been succeeded in the school in Pyle-street by a Mr. Love, and to his care Chatterton was committed at the age of five years; but either his faculties were not yet opened, or the waywardness of genius, which will pursue only such objects as are self-approved, incapacitated him from receiving instruction in the ordinary methods; and he was remanded to his mother as a dull boy, and incapable of improvement.

"Mrs. Chatterton was rendered extremely unhappy by the apparently tardy understanding of her son,

son, till *he fell in love,* as she expressed herself, with the illuminated capitals of an old musical manuscript, in French, which enabled her by taking advantage of the momentary passion, to initiate him in the alphabet. She taught him afterwards to read from an old black-lettered Testament, or Bible.

"He was admitted into Colston's-school, in August 1760; Mr. *Thistlewaite* (a kindred genius) was his cotemporary and companion. In the summer of 1763, Thistlewaite, who was then very young, contracted an intimacy with one *Thomas Philips,* an usher or assistant-master at Colston's-school. Though the education of Philips had not been the most liberal, yet he possessed a taste for history and poetry; and by his attempts in verse, excited a degree of literary emulation among the elder boys.

"Chatterton in his tenth year acquired a taste for reading; and out of the trifle which was allowed him by his mother for pocket-money, he began to hire books from a circulating library. Between his eleventh and twelfth year, he wrote a Catalogue of the Books he had read to the number of seventy.

"At the hours allotted him for play, he generally retired to read, and he was particularly solicitous to borrow books. Though he does not appear to have manifested any violent inclination to display his abilities, yet we have undoubted proofs that very early in life, he did not fail to exercise himself in composition. His sister having made him a present of a pocket-book as a New-Year's gift, he returned it to her at the end of the year, filled with writing, chiefly poetry. It was probably from the remains of this pocket-book, that the author of Love and Madness transcribed the poem of Apostate Will, which appears by the date (April 14th, 1764,) to have been written at the age of eleven years and a half.

"The

"The bent of his genius strongly inclined him to satire, of which he was tolerably lavish on his school-fellows, nor did the upper-master, Mr. Warner, escape the rod of his reprehension.

"A very remarkable fact is recorded by Mr. Thistlewaite.

"Going down Horse-street, near the school, one day," says he, "I accidently met with Chatterton. Entering into conversation with him, the subject of which I do not now recollect, he informed me that he was in the possession of certain old manuscripts, which had been found deposited in a chest in Redcliffe church, and that he had lent some or one of them to Philips. Within a day or two after this I saw Philips, and repeated to him the information I received from Chatterton. Philips produced a manuscript on parchment or vellum, which I am confident was Elenoure and Juga, a kind of pastoral eclogue, afterwards published in the Town and Country Magazine, for May 1769. The parchment or vellum appeared to have been closely pared round the margin; for what purpose, or by what accident I know not, but the words were evidently entire and unmutilated. As the writing was yellow and pale, manifestly (as I conceive) occasioned by age, and consequently difficult to decypher, Phillips had with his pen traced and gone over several of the lines, (which, as far as my recollection serves, were written in the manner of prose, and without any regard to punctuation,) and by that means laboured to attain the object of his pursuit, an investigation of their meaning. I endeavoured to assist him; but from an almost total ignorance of the characters, manners, language, and orthography of the age in which the lines were written, all our efforts were unprofitably exerted; and though we arrived at the explanation of, and connected many of the words, still the sense was notoriously deficient."

cient." If this narrative might be depended on, Chatterton had discovered these manuscripts before he was twelve years of age. It is, however, scarcely consistent with other accounts, since both Mrs. Chatterton and her daughter seem to be of opinion, that he knew nothing of the parchments brought from Redcliffe church, which was supposed to contain *Rowley's* poems, till after he had left school.

"On the 1st of July, 1767, he left the charity-school, and was bound apprentice to Mr. *John Lambert,* attorney, of Bristol, for seven years, to learn the art of a scrivener.

"In the beginning of October 1768, the new bridge at Bristol was finished; at that time there appeared, in *Farley's Bristol Journal,* an account of the ceremonies on opening the old Bridge, introduced by a letter to the printer, intimating that "The following description of *the Friars first passing over the old bridge,* was taken from an ancient manuscript," and signed Dunhelmus Bristoliensis." The paper, if it be allowed to be a fabrication of modern times, demonstrates strong powers of invention, and an uncommon knowledge of ancient customs. So singular a memoir could not fail to excite curiosity, and many persons became anxious to see the original. The printer, Mr. Farley, could give no account of it, nor of the person who brought the copy; but after much inquiry, it was discovered that the manuscript was brought by a youth between fifteen and sixteen years of age, of the name of Thomas Chatterton.

"A circumstantial account of the discovery of these manuscripts, is preserved in Mr. Bryant's Observations on Rowley's Poems. Over the north porch of St. Mary Redcliffe church, which was founded, or at least rebuilt by Mr. W. Canynge, (an eminent merchant of Bristol in the 15th century, and in the reign of Edward the 4th) there is a kind

kind of muniment room, in which were deposited six or seven chests, one of which in particular was called Mr. *Canynge's cofre*;* this chest, it is said, was secured by six keys, two of which were entrusted to the minister and procurator of the church, two to the mayor, and one to each of the church-wardens. Considerable depredations had, from time to time, been committed upon them, by different persons; but the most insatiate of these plunderers was the father of Chatterton. His uncle being sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe gave him free access to the church. He carried off, from time to time, parcels of the parchments, and one time alone, with the assistance of his boys, is known to have filled a large basket with them. Of the discovery of their value by the younger Chatterton, the account of Mr. Smith, a very intimate acquaintance, which he gave to Dr. Glynn, of Cambridge, is too interesting to be omitted. "When young Chatterton was first articled to Mr. Lambert, he used frequently to come home to his mother, by way of a short visit. There, one day, his eye was caught by one of these parchments, which had been converted into a thread-paper. He found not only the writing to be very old, the characters very different from common characters, but that the subject treated therein was different from common subjects. Upon inquiry, he was led to a full discovery of all the parchments which remained; the bulk of them consisted of poetical and other compositions, by Mr. Canynge, and a particular friend of his, Thomas Rowley, whom Chatterton at first called a monk, and after-

* When rents were received and kept in specie, it was usual for corporate bodies to keep the writings and rents of estates left for particular purposes, in chests appropriated to each particular benefaction, and called by the benefactor's name; several old chests of this kind are still existing in the University of Cambridge.

wards

wards a secular priest of the 15th century. Such, at least, appears to be the account which Chatterton thought proper to give, and which he wished to be believed."

"Upon being informed of the manner in which his father had procured the parchments, he went himself to the place and picked up four more, which, if Mrs. Chatterton rightly remembers, Mr. Barrett has at this time in his possession.

"Nearly about the time when the paper in Farley's Journal, concerning the old bridge, became the subject of conversation, as Mr. Catcott, of Bristol, a gentleman of an inquisitive turn, and fond of reading, was walking with a friend in Redcliffe church, he was informed by him of several ancient pieces of poetry, which had been found there, and which were in the possession of a young person with whom he was acquainted. This person proved to be Chatterton, to whom Mr. Catcott desired to be introduced. He accordingly had an interview; and soon after obtained from him, very readily, without any reward, the Bristow Tragedy, Rowley's Epitaph upon Mr. Canynge's ancestor, with some other smaller pieces. In a few days he brought some more, among which was *the Yellow Roll.* About this period, Mr. Barret, a respectable surgeon in Bristol, and a man of letters, had projected a history of his native city, and was anxiously collecting materials for that work. The pieces in Mr. Catcott's possession, of which some were copies and some originals, were immediately communicated to Mr. Barret, whose friendship and patronage by these means our young literary adventurer was fortunate enough to secure.

"He was always," says Mr. Smith, "extremely fond of walking in the fields, particularly in Redcliffe meadows, and of talking about these (Rowley's manuscripts) and sometimes reading them there." ——"Chat-

" ———Chatterton's taste was versatile, and his studies various. In the course of the years 1768 and 1769, Mr. Thistlewaite frequently saw him, and describes in a lively manner the employment of his leisure hours.

" His attention while at Bristol, was not confined to Rowley; his pen was exercised in a variety of pieces, chiefly satirical, and several essays, both in prose and verse, which he sent to the magazines. *Dunhelmus Bristoliensis* was the signature he generally employed. In the course of the year 1769, he was a considerable contributor to the Town and Country Magazine.

" The early disgust which Chatterton conceived for his profession, may be accounted one of the prime sources of his misfortunes. Among the efforts which he made to extricate himself from this irksome situation, the most remarkable is his application to the Hon. Horace Walpole, in March 1769; the ground of which was an offer to furnish him with some accounts of a series of great painters, who had flourished at Bristol, which Chatterton said had been lately discovered, with some old poems, in that city. Mr. Walpole had but just before been made the instrument of introducing into the world Mr. M'Pherson's forgeries; a similar application, therefore, served at once to awaken his suspicion. He however answered Chatterton's letter, desiring further information; and in reply, was informed, that " he (Chatterton) was the son of a poor widow, who supported him with great difficulty; that he was an apprentice to an attorney, but had a taste for more elegant studies." The letter hinted a wish that Mr. Walpole would assist him in emerging from so dull a profession, by procuring some place, in which he may pursue the natural bias of his genius. Mr. Walpole wrote to a friend, a noble lady at Bath, to enquire after the

author of these letters, who found his account of himself verified in every particular. In the mean time the specimens were communicated to Mr. Gray, and Mr. Mason, and those gentlemen, at first sight pronounced them forgeries. Mr. Walpole, though convinced of the author's intention to impose upon him, could not, as he himself confesses, help admiring the spirit of poetry which animated these compositions. The testimonies of his approbation, however, were too cold to produce in Chatterton any thing but lasting disgust.

"Those who have sullied the youth of Chatterton with the imputation of extraordinary irregularities, and have asserted, that "his profligacy was, at least, as conspicuous as his abilities," have, I conceive, rather grounded these assertions on the apparently profane and immoral tendency of some of his productions, than on personal knowledge or a correct review of his conduct. During his residence at Bristol, we have the most respectable evidence in favour of the regularity of his conduct, namely, that of his master, Mr. Lambert. Of few young men in his situation it can be said, that during a course of nearly three years, he seldom encroached upon the strict limits which were assigned him, with respect to his hours of liberty; that his master could never accuse him of improper behaviour, and that he had the utmost reason to be satisfied he never spent his hours of leisure in any but respectable company.

"But though it may not always be the effect of infidel principles, to plunge the person who becomes unfortunately infected with them into an immediate course of flagrant and shameless depravity, they seldom fail to unhinge the mind, and render it the sport of some passion, unfriendly to our happiness and prosperity. One of their first effects in Chatterton was to render the idea of suicide familiar, and to dispose him to think lightly of the

the most sacred deposit which man is entrusted by his Creator. It has been supposed that his violent death in London, was the sudden or almost instant effect of extreme poverty and disappointment. It appears, however, that long before he left Bristol, he had repeatedly intimated to the servants of Mr. Lambert, his intention of putting an end to his existence. If there were any sincerity in the intentions of committing suicide, he was diverted from it for the present by the golden prospects with which he flattered himself from a new plan of life, on which he entered with his usual enthusiasm.

" To the interrogatories of Mr. Thistlewaite, concerning the plan of life he intended to pursue on his arrival at London, his answer was remarkable, and corresponds with what has just been related. " My first attempt," said he, " shall be in the literary way : The promises I have received are sufficient to dispel doubt ; but should I, contrary to my expectation, find myself deceived, I will in that case turn Methodist preacher : Credulity is as potent a deity as ever, and a new sect may easily be devised. But if that too should fail me, my last and final resource is a pistol."

" In the latter end of April, 1770, Chatterton bade his native city (from which he had never previously been absent further than he could walk on half a Sunday) *a final adieu.* In a letter to his mother, dated April 26th, he describes in a lively style the little adventures of his journey, and his reception from his patrons, the booksellers and printers with whom he had corresponded. " I am settled," says he, in a letter to his mother, dated May 6th, " and in such a settlement as I could desire. I get four guineas a month by one Magazine; and shall engage to write a history of England, and other pieces, which will more than double that

sum;

sum. Occasional essays for the daily papers would more than support me. What a glorious prospect!" In his second letter to his mother, from London, he says, "Mr. Wilkes knew me by my writings, since I first corresponded with the booksellers here."

"On the sandy foundation of party writing Chatterton erected a visionary fabric of future greatness; and in the waking dreams of a poetical imagination, he was already a man of considerable public importance But so scanty is the remuneration for literary periodical labours, that even the uncommon exertions of industry and genius he manifested were insufficient to ward off the approach of poverty; and he seems to have sunk almost at once from the highest elevation of hope and illusion, to the depths of despair. Pride was the ruling passion of Chatterton, and a too acute sense of shame is ever found to accompany literary pride. But however he might be desirous of preserving appearances to the world, he was sufficiently lowered in his own expectations; and great indeed must have been his humiliation, when we find his towering ambition reduced to the miserable hope of securing the very ineligible appointment of a surgeon's mate to Africa. To his friend Mr. Barret, he applied in his distress for a recommendation to this unpromising station. On the score of incapacity probably, Mr. Barrett refused him the necessary recommendation, and his last hope was blasted.*

"Of Mrs Angel, with whom he last resided, no inquiries have afforded any satisfactory intelligence; but there can be little doubt that his death was pre-

* This circumstance reflects no disgrace, but rather honor upon Mr. B. as he could not possibly foresee the melancholy consequence, and he could not in conscience be the instrument of committing the lives of a considerable number of persons to one totally inadequate to the charge.

ceded

ceded by extreme indigence. Mr. Cross, an apothecary in Brook-street, informed Mr. Warton, that while Chatterton lived in the neighbourhood, he frequently called at the shop, and was repeatedly pressed by Mr. Cross to dine or sup with him in vain. One evening, however, human frailty so far prevailed over his dignity, as to tempt him to partake of the regale of a barrel of oysters, when he was observed to eat most voraciously. Mrs. Wolfe, a barber's wife, within a few doors of the house where Mrs. Angel lived, has also afforded ample testimony both to his poverty and his pride. She says, "that Mrs. Angel told her, after his death, that on the 24th of August, as she knew he had not eaten any thing for two or three days, she begged he would take some dinner with her; but he was offended at her expressions, which seemed to hint he was in want, and assured her he was not hungry." In these desperate circumstances, his mind reverted, to what (we learn from Mr. Thistlewaite, and other quarters) he had accustomed himself to regard as a last resource.—"Over his death, for the sake of the world," says the Author of Love and Madness, "I would willingly draw a veil. But this must not be. They who are in a condition to patronise merit, and they who feel a consciousness of merit which is not patronised, may form their own resolutions from the catastrophe of his tale—those, to lose no opportunity of befriending genius—these, to seize every opportunity of befriending themselves, and, upon no account, to harbour the most distant idea of quitting the world, however it may be unworthy of them, lest despondency should at last deceive them into so unpardonable a step. Chatterton, as appears by the Coroner's Inquest, swallowed arsenic in water, on the 24th August, 1770, and died in consequence thereof the next day. He was buried in a shell, in the burying ground of Shoe-

Shoe-lane work-house." Whatever unfinished pieces he might have, he cautiously destroyed them before his death; and his room, when broken open, was found covered with little scraps of paper. What must increase our regret for this hasty and unhappy step, is the information that the late Dr. Fry, head of St. John's College, in Oxford, went to Bristol in the latter end of August, 1770, in order to search into the history of Rowley and Chatterton, and to patronise the latter, if he appeared to deserve assistance—when, alas! all the intelligence he could procure was, that Chatterton had, within a few days, destroyed himself.

"The person of Chatterton, like his genius, was premature; he had a manliness and dignity beyond his years, and there was a something about him uncommonly prepossessing. His most remarkable feature was his eyes, which though grey, were uncommonly piercing; when he was warmed in argument, or otherwise, they sparkled with fire, and one eye, it is said, was still more remarkable than the other. His genius will be most completely estimated from his writings. He had an uncommon ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, and uncommon facility in the attainment of it. It was a favorite maxim with him, "that man is equal to any thing, and that every thing might be atchieved by diligence and abstinence." His imagination, like Dryden's, was more fertile than correct; and he seems to have erred rather through haste and negligence, than through any deficiency of taste. He was above that puerile affectation which pretends to borrow nothing; he knew that original genius consists in forming new and happy combinations, rather than in searching after thoughts and ideas which had never occurred before; and that the man who never imitated, has seldom acquired a habit of good writing. If those poems, which pass under

under the name of Rowley, are really the productions of Chatterton, he possessed the strongest marks of a vigorous imagination and a sound judgment in forming great, consistent, and ingenious plots, and making choice of the most interesting subjects.

"At the shrine of Chatterton, some grateful incense has been offered. Mr. Warton speaks of him as "a prodigy of genius," as, "a singular instance of prematurity of abilities." He adds, that "he possessed a comprehension of mind, and an activity of understanding, which predominated over his situation in life, and his opportunities of instruction." And Mr. Malone "believes him to have been the greatest genius that England has produced since the days of Shakespear." Mr. Croft, the ingenious author of Love and Madness, is still more unqualified in his praise. He asserts, "that no such human being, at any period of life, has ever been known, or possibly ever will be known."

In the preface to this new edition of Chatterton's work (printed for the benefit of his nearest relations) Mr. Southey says "From Mr. G. Catcott, they (the editors) have procured many original communications. Dr. Halifax favoured them with the extract from Kew Gardens. Through the medium of Mr. Hill they obtained the *second* poem on the death of Phillips, with some other valuable pieces. To Mr. Haslewood they are obliged for the list of publications prefixed to the third volume, as well for the use of his extensive collection of books and pamphlets relating to Chatterton. The Odes from Horace were obtained from Mr. Gardener. Mr. King has permitted us to reprint the Revenge. The Catch, by Chatterton's father, was received from Edward Williams, the Welch Bard; a man who, for his genius, learning and worth, is here mentioned with respect and regard."

LITERATURE

LITERATURE OF BRISTOL.

Literature, like every other pursuit of man, is subject to the ever-varying influence of time—hence cities and even nations present different literary features at different times. Bristol, as a city of commerce and labour, it would be ridiculous vanity to suppose, could possess eminent literary characters, before it were conceived practicable to unite merchandize with learning. But the expansion of the mind keeps pace with the attainment of knowledge.

The Country-gentleman can now follow the pleasures of the chase and be a man of letters—the Merchant can pursue the intricacy of trade and unravel the mystery of classic lore. Plutus is no longer a stranger to the Muses. Fielding's *Squire Western* is become a fiction, and a modern *Sir Andrew Freeport* is not only "a general trader of good sense," but "a general scholar." Without therefore stating what the literature of Bristol was, let us take a view of what it is. A greater proof cannot probably be offered than the extension of the City library, the formation and proposed elgargement of Philosophical Society, the increase of Booksellers' shops, Circulating libraries, public and private Seminaries for the liberal education of both sexes; the Academy for Protestant Dissenters in North-street, St. James's, conducted by Dr. Ryland, containing a valuable library, apparatus and collection of curiosities, bequeathed to it by the late Dr. Gifford of the British Museum. The reputable Academies of the Rev. Mr. BEDFORD late SAYER, in the Fort, the Rev. Mr. ESTLIN, St. Michael's Hill; Mr. DONNE, and Mr. JOHNSTONE, Montague-street; Mr. J. PORTER, Castle-green; Messrs. EDEN, Whitehall, &c. all indubitably tending to the dissemination of the knowledge of languages, philosophy, and good breeding.

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The extraordinary abilities, life, and praise of Chatterton rose an emulation for poetic fame in the breasts of several youth of Bristol, particularly *Southey, Coleridge, Cottle, Lovell, &c.* These, with Mrs. *H. Moore*, Mrs. *Yearsley*, Mr. *J. Porter*, and a few others, complete the list of poetic writers who claim any particular connection with Bristol.—Several excellent prose works have within these few years appeared at, or in its neighbourhood; the late Dr. BEDDOES, who was considered as a residentiary ornament, favoured the literary world with several elegant and useful labours. Mr. DONNE, in mathematical and geographical treatises, maps, &c. Mr. CLARKE, on philosophy, language, &c. The Rev. J. EVANS, of Park-Row, in his Tours to North and South Wales, which have obtained the unanimous commendation of the various censors of the press. And lastly, the late Mr. TOBIN, "a gentleman, and well-derived," has gained the city a dramatic laurel by his elegant and chaste Comedy of the *Honey Moon*.

The state of Society in Bristol, which is doubtless a criterion of its literature, is as polished and liberal as at any city in the three kingdoms. Its inhabitants are as enlightened, its police as regular, its character as rational.

CLIFTON

AND

HOTWELLS.

THE following Account of Clifton is taken from the Rev. J. Evans's Tour to South Wales.

" —— To give you an adequate description of this elegant village, and fashionable resort of the children of affliction or votaries of pleasure; its romantic situation, extraordinary waters, delightful walks and rides on the contiguous downs, accommodations, amusements, and fashions of the place, would require a volume. Our object in this visit was to trace the rare productions of its rocks in botany and mineralogy; but more especially as this was an important Roman station, intimately connected with a chain of military posts, extending through the country we were going to traverse. No sooner had the Romans subdued any British towns of consequence, than they surrounded them with fortified camps—(" Civitates præsidiis et castellis circumdatæ." Tac.)—for their protection and their own security; some temporary, others permanent and stationary; especially on the banks of navigable rivers, and other commanding situations. Thus forming a line of fortified posts, for defensive or offensive co-operations. About the year of Christ 50, their victories, which commenced in

View of the HOTWELL and St VINCENT's Rock; taken from the Somersetshire side of the River Avon below Rownham Ferry

in Kent, were extended under the Proprætor *Ostorius*, to the banks of the Severn. And, as a collateral defence, that prudent general secured the navigation of Bristol river. Julius Frontinus having crossed the former river, and completed the reduction of the Silures, the line was extended still westward to *Caerwent* and *Callena*, to Maridunum and Menapia. On the high and opposite points of Leigh and Clifton Downs, in rocks that overhang the Avon, are the vestiges of three camps. They are of a semicircular shape, as nearly as the ground would admit; the land side being defended by four fosses and three bulla, formed of loose limestones, heaped to a considerable height, and cemented together by filling up the intercesses with boiling mortar. Instances of which are discovered in digging, where the adhering parts are as tenacious as the solid stone. The dimensions of this at Clifton are about two hundred yards in length, and about one hundred and fifty in breadth. A deep trench is cut through the solid rock, the whole length of the camp, on the side parallel with the river. This appears to be of much later date, and was probably an intrenchment of the royal or parliamentary forces, when they lay encamped on Leigh or Durdham Downs before the siege of Bristol. Those on the Leigh side are by far the largest. The eastern is now covered with forest trees. The western is somewhat smaller, in which, at the angle of two precipices, are the remains of a *prætorium*, of a circular form, and defended by a vallum and fosse. A deep ravine between these served as a passage down to the river, and a vadum, at low water, formed a communication with the opposite camp at Clifton. Various other traces of Roman fortifications are visible in the vicinity, both to the north and south. At Amesbury, Henbury, Stokeleigh, Fayland, Walton, and Clevedon. These were

were probably campa æstiva, vel explorativa, and all pointed to this spot, as the grand and principal station.

"The heights of these stations enabled the guards to descry an enemy in almost every direction, at a great distance, either by land or water, the Severn being visible for some miles both up and down; and a fire kindled, would furnish an alarm beacon to all the collateral and subordinate posts. Indeed the importance of the station might be conceived from the means used to secure the advantages it gave; strong walls and treble ditches. Art strove to outvie nature in rendering this an impregnable fortress. Secured by an inaccessible precipice on one side, by ramparts on the other, a cwm leading down to the river below, and a fort opposite the cwm; all combined to render it peculiarly terrible; and a strong post of defence against the desultory mode of warfare generally practised by the Britons. Situated on a large and navigable river, they could easily annoy the enemy by water: and on the land side, both to the north and south, in possession of a rich fertile country, they were furnished with the means both of escape and defence, and within command of assistance from the other important stations of *Aquâ Solis and Caerleon.*

"In a situation thus wisely chosen by this military people, they probably lived in garrison during winter, and in the summer occupying the country to a considerable extent, secured in its possession by the aforementioned fortified heights or *Agrarian camps*; and their vessels safely moored in *Polbury Pill*, where the small river Trim forms a junction with the Avon. You will, on these considerations, be ready with me to fix on this spot as the *Alone* of Antonius. This being the most defensible post between *Aqua Solis* and those west of the Severn, and lying in the direct line, is a presumptive proof that

that it was the *Abone* of the Imperial Itinerary. Tacitus observes, "That Ostorius disarmed the suspected Britons, and fortified the Avon and Severn." The station on Sea-Mills on the *Trim* to Caer Oder, or Bristol, with the different camps in the vicinity inclusive, may be considered as the *Abone* of the Romans. It is observed by the judicious *Horsley*, that, "The Romans were very careful to have their stations placed near a river, and there was no situation they were so fond of as a lingula, near the confluence of a large and small river; and if we run along a military line we are sure to meet with a station wherever we find a river at any defensible distance from a preceding station." Baxter, in his Glossary, says, "*Antona* Tacitus dicitur, flumen Abona, quod aquas calidas, seu Badoxam præterfluit; etiamsi plurima fuerunt per universam Britanniam, etsi minoris notæ" Whitaker says, that *Afon* is often contracted into *Awn*; and thence the Romans probably formed *Antonam*.

"The Avon flows beneath through a stupendous chasm, the sides of which are immense lime-stone rocks of various kinds and colours, from light red, to brown, dark grey, and black; consisting principally of marble, which when polished, exhibits a pleasing variegation of vein and colour. It burns into a beautiful white lime, peculiarly sought for by the plasterer. Numbers of men are constantly employed in blowing up the rocks with gun-powder; whence the stone is carried coastwise to Devon and Cornwall, while the lime is packed in barrels, and exported as far as the *West-Indies*. In the fissures of these rocks are varieties of spars, and those elegant crystals denominated *Bristol stones*. The spars are rhomboidal, stalactitic, and dog-tooth. The chrystals, red, amethystine, diaphanous, and bright yellow; as beautifully formed as if cut by

the most skilful lapidary. These two very different substances are frequently confounded; and those who collect them to sell to such as visit these extraordinary rocks, often vend the *spars* under the name of *crystals*. An easy criterion, however, is at hand. If you attempt to cut glass with spar, it breaks; and, if exposed to red heat quickly calcines into lime: it is corroded by the nitrous accid, by neither of which crystal is affected. They may also be distinguished by the form of their crystallization. The spars are triangular or pentangular; while the crystals are uniformly *hexangular*, and *terminate in a point*. We shall wonder less, at the extraordinary relations of travellers, so properly ridiculed by the author of *Baron Munchausen*, when we are seriously told by *Brann*, in his Theat. Urb. L. IV. "That on the top of this rock, i. e. St. Vincent's, it is plain, are so many diamonds, that a ship may be loaden therewith." And there must have been more in the time of Camden to justify the observation, "That St. Vincent's rock was so stocked with *diamonds*, you might gather whole bushels full of them." Some few specimens of lead ore, have, at times, been discovered; and we found great varieties of iron ore in the vicinity. Indeed from the change of the strata into ochreous limestone, as you approach the veins of coal, it is probable that iron might be sought for with success. The great variety of plants spontaneously growing in this neighbourhood, naturally suggested the idea of a botanic garden; and from the number of scientific men resident in Bristol, and frequenting the Wells, such a plan was considered as embracing a most gratifying object. A subscription was set on foot by a few spirited individuals; but not meeting with support the scheme was relinquished."

St. *Vincent's* rocks and their neighbourhood are known to produce a variety of plants, either peculiar

to

ARABIS. stricta Habitat in Rup
Sancti Vincentii prope BRISTOL

T. Shiv[illegible] del. April

the place, or very rarely to be met with elsewhere; the following is a more correct list than has yet appeared. We have ranged them alphabetically under the Linnæan names, to which are added the English ones, also where they are to be found, and at what season of the year; together with references to the best plates; this method we thought would in general be more acceptable to our readers than if we had classed them after the manner of *Linnæus.*

ÆGILOPS, now Rottboellia incurvata; Sea hard grass. By the river side. *June* to *August.* Hist. Oxon, viii. 2. 8.

ALOPECURUS, paniceus. Bearded fox tail grass. St. Vincent's rock. *June* to *August.* Schreb. 20. 3.

ANETHUM, fœniculum. Fennel. St. Vincent's rock. *July* and *August* Sheldrake. 15.

ANTIRRHINUM, cymbalaria Ivyleaved toad-flax. Walls about Clifton. *June* to *September.* Fl Londinens. 1 10.

ANTIRRHINUM, minus. Least toad flax. St. Vincent's rocks. *June* to *September.* Fl. Londinens. v. 50.

AQUILEGIA, vulgaris. Columbines. St. Vincent's rocks. *June.* Fl. dan. 695.

* ARABIS, stricta. Upright Arabis, or rough wall-cresse. The rocks on the Leigh side of the river. *March* to *May.* Icon nostra.

ARENARIA, rubra Purple flowered chickweed, sandwort, or sea spurry. By the river side. *June* to *August.* Fl. dan. 740.

ARENARIA, tenuifolia Fine leaved chickweed or sandwort. Foot of St. Vincent's rock. *June* and *July.* Fl. dan. 389.

ASPARAGUS, officinalis. Common sparagus. Meadow below Cook's Folly. *July* and *August.* Fl. dan. 805.

ASPLENIUM, ceterach. Spleenwort. Common on Walls. *May* to *September.* Bolton's Filicis Tab. 12

ASPLENIUM, ruta muraria White Spleenwort, or maidenhair. Common on walls. *June* to *September.* Fl. dan. 190.

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* We have given a plate of this very rare plant, as we know of no figure but that given by Crantz, which we have not seen. Linnæus makes no mention of it, but the reader may find an accurate description of it in the 2d Edition of Hudson's Flora Anglica; it has probably been mistaken for the Cardamine bellidifolia, or daisy leaved lady's smock, which is not a native of St. Vincent's rocks, although reported as such by many writers. *Shircliff.*

Bryum, extinctorium. Extinguisher, or Conic bryum. Various places on St Vincent's rocks. *Oct.* to *Aug.* following. Dillen. Hist. Musc. t. 45. fig. 8.

Bryum, pomifer. Apple bryum. On the rocks in Leigh-wood, rare. *March* and *April.* Dillen. Hist. Musc. t. 44. fig. 1.

Bupleurum, tenuissimum. Least thorough-wax, or hare's ear. In the meadows below Cook's-Folly. *July* and *August.* Hist. Oxon. ix. 12. 4.

Carduus, acaulis. Dwarf thistle. St. Vincent's rock. *July.* Clus 5th book, page 156. fig. 1.

Carduus, eriophorus. Woolly headed thistle. St. Vincent's rock. *July* Clus. 5th 154.

Chenopopodium, martimum. Sea goose-foot. By the river side. *August.* Fl. dan. 489.

Chiona, perfoliata. Perfoliate yellow-wort. St. Vincent's rocks and Leigh-wood. *July.* English Botany, pl. 60.

Cochlearia, anglica. Sea scurvy-grass. By the river side. *May.* Fl dan. 329

Cotyledon, umbilicus veneris. Navel-wort, or wall penny-wort. St. Vincent's rock, and walls about Bristol, very common. *June* to *August.* Clus. L. 4. 63 1.

Digitalis, purpurea. Purple fox-glove. Leigh-wood, and near Cook's Folly. *July.* Fl. Londinens. 1. 2.

Epigeron acre. Blue erigeron or blue fleabane. St. Vincent's rock. *July* and *August.* Fl. Londinens i. 5.

Euphorbia, exigua. Dwarf spurge. At the foot of St. Vincent's rock. *July.* Fl. Londinens. iv. 41

Galeopsis, ladanum. Red dead nettle, or nettle-hemp. St. Vincent's rock. *June* to *August.* Rivin Mon. 24

Galium, montanum (Hudson) Mountain ladies bed straw. St. Vincent's rock, near Clifton turnpike. *July* and *August.*

Geranium, maritimum. Sea crane's-bill. By the river side. *June* and *July.*

Geranium, sanguineum. Bloody crane's-bill. St. Vincent's rock, common. *July* and *August.* Walcot. Fl. Brit. Indig.

Glaux, maritima. Sea milk-wort, or black saltwort. By the river side *June* and *July.* English Botany, pl. 15.

Hippocrepis, comosa Tufted horse-shoe vetch. Near Giant's hole. *July.* English Botany, pl 31.

Hypericum, humifusum. Trailing St. John's wort. Clifton turnpike. *July.* Flor. Londin. iii. 28.

Hypericum, montanum, Mountain St. John's wort. Clifton turnpike. *July* Fl. dan. 173.

Hypericum, pulchrum. Elegant, or upright St. John's wort. St. Vincent's rock, below Clifton turnpike. *July.* Flor. Londi. i. i.

Hypnum,

Hypnum, crispum. Curled hypnum. St. Vincent's rock. *March.* Dillen. t. 36. fig. 12

Gentiana, amarella. Autumnal gentian, or feltwort. Leigh-wood. *July* and *August*. Fl. dan. t. 328.

Lathræa, squammaria. Toothwort. Leigh-wood. *April* and *May*. English Botany, pl. 50.

Lepidium, petræum. Mountain pepper-wort. Various places on St. Vincent's rocks. *April* and *May*. Jacq. Aust t. 131.

Lepidium, ruderale. Narrow-leaved pepper-wort, or ditander. At the foot of St. Vincent's rocks. *June* and *July*.

Lichen, deustus. Sooty lichen. The further end of St. Vincent's rocks. *All the Year*. Dillen. t. 29. fig. 117.

Lichen, miniatus. Cloudy lichen. With the above. *All the Year*. Dillen. t. 30. fig. 127.

Lichen, pollyrhizos. Dusky rock, or singed lichen. With the above. *All the Year*. Dillen. t. 30. fig. 129.

Lithospermum, officinale. Common gromwell. *May* and *June*.

Milium, lendigerum. Panick fox-tail grass. Near the New Hotwell. *July* and *August*. Schreber. t. 25, fig. 3.

Monotropa, hipopythys. Primrose scented hypopithys, yellow montropa, or bird's nest, in Leigh-wood. *July* Eng. Botany pl. 69.

*Ophrys, apifera. Bee ophrys. St. Vincent's rock, behind the New Hotwell. *July* and *August* Fl Londinens. 1. 3.

* Ophrys, muscifera. Fly ophrys, with the former. *July* and *August*. English Botany, pl. 64.

Ophrys, ovata. Common ophrys, or twayblade. Leigh-wood. *May* and *June*. Fl. Londinens. iii. 30.

Ophrys, spiralis. Triple ophrys, or ladies traces. St. Vincent's rock, above the Hotwell-house. *July* and *Aug*. Fl. Lond iv. 46.

Orchis, bifolia. Butterfly orchis. Leigh-wood. *May* to *June*. English Botany, pl. 22.

Ornithopus, perpusillos. Birds foot. Brandon-hill, near Clifton. *August*. Fl. Londinens.

Osmunda, spicant. Spleenwort, or osmund royal, below the Hotwell, and in Leigh-wood. *August*. Bolton's FilicesTab. 6.

Peucedanum, silans. Meadow saxifrage. Leigh-wood side the river. *August*. Flor. Austriaca. t. 15.

Picris, echioides. Ox's tongue, or rough picris, below Cook's-Folly. *July* and *August*. Flor. Londinens, iii. 25.

Picris, hieracioides. Yellow Picris, or succory, below Cook's Folly *July* and *August*.

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* Linnæus has not mentioned either of these in his Systema *Naturæ* Plantarum, but they are both particularly described in Hudson's Flora Anglica, edition 2d. p. 391 and 392. *S.*

Pimpinella,

‡Pimpinella, dioca. Least pimpernell, or burnet saxifrage on St. Vincent's rock, behind the Hotwell-house. *May* and *June*. Flor. Austriaca. t. 28.

Polipodium, dryopteris. Branched polypody, in Leigh-wood, rare. *June* to *September*. Bolton's Filices, Tat. 28.

Polypodium, fragile. Brittle polipody, in Leigh-wood, with the former, rare. *June* to *September*. Bolton's Filices, Tab. 27.

Prenanthes, muralis Wall lettuce, ivy-leaved wild-lettuce, or wall prenanthes, Leigh-wood. *July*. Flor. Londinenss. v. 52.

Poterium, sanguisorbia. Common burnet, St. Vincent's rock. *July*. Flor. Londinens. ii. 15.

Potentilla, verna. Spring sinquefoil, St. Vincent's rock. *May* and *June* English Botany, pl. 37.

Rubia, peregrina. Wild madder, St. Vincent's rock and Leigh wood. *June* and *July*.

Salicornia, herbacea. Marsh-samphire, jointed glass-wort, or salt-wort, on the banks of the river. *August* and *September*. Flor. danic. t. 303.

Scabiosa, columbaria. Small scabious, St. Vincent's rock. *June* and *July*. Walcot. Fl. Brit. Indig.

Scilla, autumnalis Autumnal squil, or star hyacinth, near the Limekiln on Clifton-hill. *August* and *September*. Clusius, p. 181.

Sedum, dasyphyllum. Round leaved stone crop, St. Vincent's rock, in the road to Giant's-hole. *July*. Flor. Londinens. iii. 25.

Sedum, rupestre. St. Vincent's rock, stone crop, in the road to Giant's hole. *August*.

Sisymbium, murale-Linnæi, Brassica muralis, Hudsoni, Wall cabbage, or wild rocket, various places. *May* to *September*. Fl. Londinens. iii. 27.

Smyrnium, olusatrum. Alexanders, near Giant's hole. *May* and *June*.

Solidago, virgaurea. Golden rod. St. Vincent's rock. *August*. Fl. dan. 663.

Trifolium, ornithopodioides. Bird's-foot trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. *June* and *July*. Fl. Londinens. ii. 21.

Trifolium, subterraneum. Dwarf trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. *May*. Fl Londinens ii. 22.

Turritis, hirsuta. Hairy or rough tower mustard. Wall behind the Hotwell-house. *June* Jacquin Plant. rariores.

Veronica, spicata. Spiked speedwell. In the way to Giant's-hole. *June* to *August*. English Botany, pl. 2.

Viola, hirta. Hairy violet. St. Vincent's rock, near the Turnpike. *March* and *April*. Fl. Londinens. i. 10.

‡ This is not mentioned by Linnæus, but is by Hudson, in his Flora Anglica, p. 128. *S.*

Ulva, lactuca. Lettuce laver, or oyster-green. On the banks of the river. *September* to *May* following. Dillenius. t. 6. fig. 1.

In referring to figures of the *Bristol* plantæ rariores, we with great pleasure have frequently used the Flora Londinensis of Mr. Curtis, folio edition, and a work entitled English Botany. The former we presume to recommend as the first botanical production of any country. The latter is a periodical publication, and when we say that the plates are executed by Mr. Sowerby, and the work superintended by Dr. Smith, the learned, accurate, and liberal possessor of the Linnæan collection, and that the plants themselves are authenticated by Linnæus' own specimens, we can say nothing more in its recommendation. Dickson's Plantæ cryptogamicæ, and Bolton's Fungi and Filices, are also among the works which do great credit to modern English Botany. *Shiercliff.*

These rocks are as remarkable for their equal as amazing height. The strata, on both sides the river, reciprocally answering each other, both in substance and inclination : dipping towards the east in an angle of about 40 degrees with the plane of the horizon. Towards the summit of the highest rock is a large cavern called the Giant's Cave, said to have been the hermitage or retreat of the holy St. Vincent, who had a chapel and oratory on the top.

Clifton Church stands upon the crown of the hill, it has nothing remarkable or worth observation ; service is performed therein every Sunday morning and afternoon ; but on account of the great increase of buildings, and as it was adjudged to be too far distant for invalids residing at or near the *Hotwell*, and for those who have not the convenience of a carriage, a chapel has been erected near *Dowry-Square*, which, having no endowment, is supported by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants, and strangers which occasionally come hither and frequent this chapel, for the payment of a minister and clerk, to officiate therein.

There is also a neat building called *Hope-chapel*, adjoining to Hope-square, much frequented by those belonging to Lady Huntingdon's society.

Of

Of the many principal houses at *Clifton* we shall only point out three, as being most particularly interesting, and worth the observation of strangers.

On the south side, opposite to the church, is Mr. *Goldney's*; celebrated for a *grotto*, composed of a vast variety of the most rare and curious shells, which have been collected and brought hither from almost every part of the globe; these are all displayed in a very beautiful manner, and the interstices are every where enriched with Bristol and other stones, different kinds of spar, mundic, metallic ores, fossils, and petrefactions.—The floor is paved with a very fine mosaic brick, made for the purpose; at the upper end, in a cavity, is the statue of a river god, leaning upon an urn, out of which issues a translucent stream of water, supplied by means of a small fire-engine; this runs murmuring over some rough stones, partly in the hollow of a large escallop or oyster shell, said to weigh near three hundred pounds, and from over its indented brim, the water in pleasing gentle rills, falls into a reservoir beneath, wherein are placed several gold and silver fish. Here is also another cavity intended to represent a lion's den, and in it two figures of that animal a male and female, well executed. From the *grotto* is a subterraneous passage that leads to one of the finest terrace walks in *England*. Here such a continued variety of rich and beautiful views present themselves to the eye, that the most fertile imagination can form no idea of. The gardens are extensive, kept in excellent order, and although in the old taste, are much admired; here fountains are seen supplied with water by the same fire-engine; and a large canal, wherein a great number of gold and silver fish present themselves in fine weather. On the sides are grass plats, and avenues decorated with statues, and

bordered

bordered with lofty trees, whose verdure affords a cool refreshing shade in the most sultry season of the year.

A little to the north-east of Mr. *Goldney's*, is a capital house, built by *Paul Fisher*, Esq. It was designed by Mr. *Ware*, and has a place in his System of Architecture.

We will now pass by the other several houses that grace *Clifton-hill*, and leaving the church on the right hand, proceed to *Clifton-down*; in the road thereto are many elegant buildings; at the farther end, on the East side as you enter the Down, is a house that belonged to the late Sir *William Draper*, which we remark for having on the right hand as you view it, an *obelisk* of freestone with this inscription on the base:

Gulielmo Pitt, Comiti de Chatham.
Hoc Amicitiæ Testimonium,
Simul et Honoris publici Monumentum,
Posuit Gulielmus Draper.

And on the left hand, is a *cenotaph*, consisting of a raised tomb, supporting a large vase, with an urn at the top, well executed in freestone.

The set of Public Rooms at *Clifton* are entitled *York-house Hotel and Tavern*: this has an elegant ball-room with a good organ; and commands a picturesque view of Leigh Woods and the Downs. The whole building is a complete Hotel, handsomely fitted up, and extremely well calculated for parties who arrive here, or make excursions for a few days to this delightful spot. It is situated in *Glocester Place*.

Among the improvements which Clifton is every day exhibiting, the first in rank undoubtedly is the new and splendid erection for an

ASSEMBLY ROOM,

which does so much credit to the taste and public spirit of the gentleman, (J. L. W. Auriol, Esq.) at whose expence this structure is completing.

It

It occupies the whole East end of the Mall: exhibits a regular and elegant facade of 180 feet: in the centre of which is a Portal, supported by six massy, Ionic Pillars, surmounted by a pediment of Free Stone, and serving as the entrance to a Grand Room, equalled by few in this kingdom: its length 86 feet by 37 within the 8 Columns, which support a magnificent Dome, intended to assist in lighting this Promenade. On each side are Apartments of every description, for Reading, Cards, Billiards, and refreshments. The remainder of the Pile is disposed in Accommodation Rooms of every kind, for a complete Hotel, of which it promises to be the Model and the Master-piece. Bed-rooms, Eating-rooms, Stabling, and above all, excellent and spacious Wine Vaults, encourage us to hope, that the liberal owner of this Building will have the good fortune to meet with a tenant able and intrepid enough to follow up his landlord's plan. And then Clifton will have to boast of the most complete accommodation for the gay, the rich, and the great, with whom it is so much the fashion to amuse their summer hours in visiting the beauties of this delightful spot.

There are several respectable Circulating Libraries, as are usual at places of fashionable resort.

In Sion Place the Miss PRUSTS have made their selection with much taste and judgment, and for the complete accommodation of the nobility and gentry resorting to, and resident at Clifton, they have added an extensive assortment of foreign and English Perfumery, Jewellery, and Hardwares, Toys and Stationary of all sorts.—Mr. PHILPOT, No. 4, Glocester-row, has also a Circulating Library, and assortments of articles incident thereto.

SION SPRING, or UPPER HOTWELL, next claims our attention. The late Mr. *Morgan*, an Attorney

Attorney of Bristol, built the house, and with immense pains procured water at the distance of 246 feet.

According to a minute analysis, lately instituted by Dr. CARRICK, this water does not materially differ from that of the lower well: and the presumption of its being derived from the same source is certainly strong.

The temperature of this water, according to Dr. NOTT, is from 66 to 70o of Farenheit's scale; according to Dr. Carrick, about 70°; and from Dr. WILLICH's own observation, with a very accurate thermometer (April 21, 1798) nearly 71o at the pump.

SALINE MINERAL SPA WATER, or inimitable chymistry of Nature, is situated below *Mardyke*, in the street leading from the City to the Hotwell, at the house of T. Davis, commonly called the *Tennis-court House*. It issues out of a chasm in a rock (about 20 feet under the surface of the earth, which was opened ten years ago by the present proprietor in sinking a well.

Convenient Hot and Cold baths are prepared with this most excellent Saline Spring, for the reception of those who are advised by the faculty to bathe. To such as are under a course of the Bath Waters it is recommended in lieu of *Cheltenham* Salts, which are so frequently used, as it may be procured fresh from the Spring every day. There is a neat pump-room in the House, and a small Colonade before the door.

THE HOTWELL is distant one mile and a half westward from the city of Bristol, on the *Glocestershire* side of the river *Avon*, in the parish of *Clifton*. The river here is scarcely if at all broader than at Bristol, and is almost dry at low water; but on the full and change of the moon the spring tides rise from

from the height of thirty to thirty-six feet perpendicular, so that there is sufficient depth of water for a seventy gun ship of war to pass up and down with safety; on each side of the river rises a most magnificent range of stupendous craggy rocks; those on the *Hotwell* side are called *St. Vincent's*, on the highest of which* was anciently a chapel dedicated to that Saint, who was a native of *Spain*, and suffered matyrdom at *Valencia*, anno. 305, therefore the spring was formerly called *St. Vincent's* well.

From the bottom of the clifts on the East brink of the river, issues the *Bristol Hotwell-water*, so deservedly esteemed for its efficacy in a variety of disorders. The spring arises out of an aperture in the solid rock, about ten feet above the surface of the river at low water, and is computed to discharge about forty gallons in a minute. Tradition tells us that it was at first discovered by some sailors passing up and down the river in their boats, and that they used it outwardly for scorbutic complaints, and healing old sores; on this account it was that some persons made a kind of brick reservoir for it, which was paved at the bottom, and in this state it remained till the beginning of the last century. What first rendered this water so famous, was a circumstance that happened about the year 1680, when some persons of consequence in Bristol afflicted with the diabetes died, notwithstanding the Faculty had tried every means in their power to conquer the disorder; therefore this terrible disease was deemed incurable; one *William Gagg*, a baker, who lived in *Castle-street*, being seized with it, was despaired of by all that knew him; but he one night dream-

* About one third of the way down this rock (on the top of which are now the remains of a windmill) is a large cavern, called *Giant's-hole*, it is supposed to have been an old hermitage, and originally to have communicated with the surface near the chapel.

ing

ing that he drank plentifully of the *Hotwell-water*, and was wonderfully relieved by it; following the impulse of his dream, he the next morning tried it, and found it to answer his wish so effectually, that on continuing the use of it a few days he came abroad, and recovered to the great surprise of every body who knew him. This remarkable instance was sufficient to recommend the water to others labouring under the same complaint, and accordingly it was found to answer expectation. From this time the virtues of the spring becoming more generally known, increased in reputation, and was so much frequented by strangers, that in 1690 the Corporation of Bristol thought it worth their notice, and Sir *John Knight*, the Mayor, endeavoured to have it enclosed in such a manner as to prevent the tide from mixing with it; for this purpose a stone work was raised to a greater height than the tides ever rose to, but this occasioned such a vast weight of water in the enclosure, as to change the course of the spring, and it was in danger of being lost.

In 1695 the Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol, who are lords of the manor of *Clifton*, granted a building lease to Sir *Thomas Day*, *Robert Yates*, *Thomas Callowhill*, and other citizens, and they recovering the spring, erected the *Hotwell-house*, and made a foundation for placing pumps, whereby the water might be raised to the height of thirty-feet; they also contrived pipes for the waste water of the spring to run into the river; in these pipes are valves, which remain open to let the water out, but shut against any that would force its way in; this it was thought would effectually answer the purpose of keeping the spring pure and unadulterate, yet the high tides still continue to get admission, as it is imagined, through some undiscoverable fissures in the rock, and they are obliged for some time after the ebbing of every tide, to

pump out all the water that was fouled on its rising. —It is generally observed that neither the seasons of the year, nor changes of weather, cause any alteration either as to quantity or quality, only that sometimes after long and heavy rains it is a little discoloured and colder than usual; this is doubtless occasioned by the rain making its way through some crevices of the rock, and falling in with the spring as it rises; but in an hour or two after the ceasing of such hard rains, the water again becomes pure, and recovers its pristine taste and warmth, which shews that the grand receptacle from whence it flows is no way disturbed by it; and it is natural to suppose that in its passage through such a vast bed of rocks, over different strata, and among such a variety of mineral and other substances, it must be impregnated with their several virtues.*

Many experiments have been made to discover the distinguishing properties of this water by several

* A circumstance worthy of remark, happened at the Hotwell, on the 1st of Nov. 1755, when without any apparent cause, the water suddenly became very red, and withal so extremely turbid, that it could not be drank; many conjectures were formed to account for this phenomenon. A gentleman present desired the company particularly to notice the day, because he was firmly of opinion that it was the effect of a violent concussion somewhere at that time, which probably they might soon hear of: His opinion was shortly after confirmed by the dreadful eastrophe at Lisbon, which city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on that very day: The water of the Hotwell continued to run foul a long while ere it recovered its wonted purity.

It is further remarkable, that a well of exceedingly clear soft water, situate in a field belonging to Mr. John Harrison, near St. George's church, in Kingswood, was also affected at the same time; the water therein became black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight; it was then thought to be occasioned by a strata of coal contiguous to it; there are two other wells in the same field, one of them very deep, and the water so hard as to curdle milk, the other shallow, neither of which underwent any visible alteration.

eminent

eminent physicians and others; from repeated trials it has been found that *Farenheit's* thermometer stood at fifty degrees in the common spring-water of the neighbouring rock-house; the water of the *Hotwell*, taken immediately from the pump, raised it to 76 degrees, warm milk from the cow to 89, and as the heat of a healthy person seldom exceeds the degree of 96, it follows that the Bristol water is little more than three-fourths of the human heat; the Hot-bath, at *Bath*, raised the thermometer to 114 degrees, and the Cross-bath there to 107.

The water of the *Hotwell*, beheld in a glass, appears perfectly pellucid, sparkling and abounding with air bubbles, which are continually rising from the bottom and sides to the surface, as if in a state of fermentation; and is of a whitish colour, which gradually goes off as it grows cold, nor can it afterwards by any heat of fire ever be raised to the like colour again; this plainly indicates that something very subtile is contained therein, not recoverable by art: Hence to have it in perfection it must be drank at the spring, where it has a delicate, soft, milky taste, beyond that of any other medicinal water in the known world, though in reality it is hard, and will not dissolve soap equably, but curdles into white masses; neither will it wash linen, or extract tea so well as common water; but if it be exposed to the open air for three weeks or a longer time, it will answer those purposes as well as the best common water; it leaves a sensation of dryness upon the palate, but is perfectly without smell, very pleasing and grateful to the stomach, cooling, and quenches thirst.

On evaporation it is found to contain an earth, resembling levigated pearls; so subtile and fine that no art can imitate it; suspended by means of fixed air, together with vitriolic and a small portion of marine salts.

Doctor

Doctor Higgins, one of the first lecturers and teachers of Chymistry, in *London*, having been at great pains particularly to analyze this water, says, that a Winchester gallon contains

	dwts.	*grs.*
Of calcareous earth combined with vitriolic acid in the form of selenite, . . .	0	8½
Of calcareous earth combined with aeidulous gas, ...	1	12¾
Of marine salt of magnesia, ...	0	5¼
Of sea salt, ...	0	6½
	2	9

It moreover eontains eight ounee measures of acidulous gas, beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water, and two ounce measures of air, equal if not superior to atmospheric air in purity.

It has not any animal, vegetable, or sulphureous particles, so that being void of the seeds of corruption, it reeeives no taint through length of time, or alteration of climate, but retains its purity in whatever part of the world it is sent to, which occasions so great a demand for it abroad, that there are few places now where it is not to be proeured. To those who cannot have recourse to the fountain-head, we recommend, as the best method, preparatory to its being drank, to plaee a bottle of the Bristol water in a pan, first drawing the cork (the pan should be as deep as the bottle is high) then having ready a bottle of boiling water, pour it into the pan quite up to the neck; let the bottle stand therein a few minutes; and it will communicate to it very nearly the same degree of heat it had when taken from the spring; by this means it is rendered more agreeable to the taste, and its virtues receive greater powers of exertion.

The proper season for drinking is the warmer months,

months, for although the heat of the water is not altered by the seasons, yet is their use much more advantageous in Summer than in Winter; because then perspiration is more free, and the operation of the water is greatly promoted by the warmth of the weather; whereas in Winter the external cold, especially in weak people, suppresses perspiration, hinders the alterative quality of the waters, and throws them off without effect by the sensible excretions. Add to this that in Summer there are more opportunities, and better conveniences for the free enjoyment of the air, and use of exercise, which in many distempers contribute not a little to the cure.

As to any previous preparation, where the particular circumstances of the distemper do not otherwise require it, very little is necessary. A gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, or laxative of rhubarb and cassia, may be of service to cleanse away the impurities and phlegm lodging in the first passages, which might otherwise be carried into the circulation with the water, and there do mischief. In some cases, as scurvies, gouts, and rheumatisms, brisker purges may be requisite; and in the course of drinking, various indications may occur, about which no particular directions can be given.

The usual method of drinking the water is to go to the Pump-room in the morning and drink a glass of it, which contains a full half pint, and then to sit down with the company in the room half an hour; a band of music plays every morning during the season, for the support of which each person that chooses it, subscribes five shillings. For those who prefer exercise to sitting still, there is a colonade with shops erected under the rocks, and a gravel walk shaded with trees by the side of the river, which has been considerably extended so that the invalid has an opportunity of a pleasant and dry walk in the wettest weather, or of a cool

and shady one in the warmest season; add to which, if it be at the time of the tide's coming in or going out, they will be agreeably entertained with seeing the variety of vessels that are continually passing by. When the half hour is expired, another such glass is to be drank; and about five o'clock in the afternoon the like quantity to be repeated, and in the same manner. This is to be continued for the first two or three days, after which the water may be increased to three glasses in the morning before breakfast, staying half an hour between each, and as much in the afternoon. These six glasses a day are generally the common quantity each person drinks during their stay at the *Hotwell*, which is so far from being thought a task that it is done with avidity, as being so very grateful and pleasant to the taste.

The water of the *Hotwell* is equally good all the year, though during the Winter there are few, except invalids, that remain there; strangers who come either for health or pleasure, commonly arrive about the beginning of May, from which time to the end of September, there is generally a great resort of company, therefore that is termed the season.

At about three quarters of a mile's distance from the *Hotwell*, lower down on the same side of the river, is the *New Hotwell*. The water here is supposed to possess the same virtues as the other; but as there is only a single house, and no convenience for company, it is but little frequented, therefore the water issuing from this spring is for the most part vended for foreign use.

There are two very large elegant public rooms, the one called the *Old* or *Upper Long-Room*; the other, on the opposite side called the *Lower*, or *New Long-Room*.—At these rooms are public breakfasts during the season every Monday and Thursday alternately, with cotillions and country dances. The balls are

on

on Tuesdays. Subscribers to the balls are allowed two tickets, which admit two ladies: Non-subscribers 5s. each ball. *William Pennington*, Esq. presides at this place as Master of the Ceremonies, and is distinguished in the rooms by wearing a medallion and ribbon. This gentleman was inducted to office in 1785, under the patronage of the Archbishop of *Tuam*, the Bishop of *Cloyne*, and with the unanimous voice of a numerous circle of nobility and gentry. His office like that at *Bath*, is attended with emolument as well as honour; every stranger who visits the *Hotwells* paying him an acknowledgment for his attention. Soon after his induction to office, he directed that regulations should be hung up in the rooms for preserving the dignity of the public entertainment, viz.

The Master of the Ceremonies, whose inclination coincides with his duty to conduct the entertainments of this place with proper decorum, yet without unnecessary restraint, requests the favour of the company to attend to the following rules:

1st. That a certain row of seats be set apart at the upper end of the room, for ladies of precedence, and foreigners of fashion.

2d. That every lady who has a right to precedence, deliver her card to the Master of the Ceremonies on her entering the room.

3d. That no gentleman appear with a sword or with spurs in these rooms, or on a ball night in boots.

4th. That after a lady has called her dance, her place in the next is at the bottom; and for the future it is to be understood that no lady of rank can avail herself of it, after the country dances are begun.

5th. That on ball nights, when minuets are danced, ladies who intend dancing there, will sit in a front row, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places.

6th. That on all occasions ladies are admitted to these rooms in hats, not excepting the balls given to the Master of the Ceremonies.

7th. That the subscription-balls will begin as soon as possible after seven o'clock, and conclude at eleven, on account of the health of the company.

8th,

8th. It is earnestly requested, that when a lady has gone down the dance, she will be so polite, as not to retire till it be concluded.

W. PENNINGTON.

On the top of a rock, on the northern side of the river, with a hanging wood in front, stands a small circular building, in appearance like a military watch tower, which goes by the appellation of *Cooke's Folly*, built by a person of that name, A.D. 1693, as an inscription over the door informs us. Who, having dreamed that he should meet his death by the bite of a viper, became the dupe of a superstitious melancholy; endeavouring to take precautions as strong as his fears, he erected this building, and immured himself within its walls, receiving his provisions and other articles in a basket, and depending on this envelope for security. As those who place confidence in such dreams will readily subscribe to the doctrine of destiny, they may be told that he realized the warning of the visionary monster. A viper concealed in a faggot that lay ready to replenish the fire, reanimated by the warmth, sprang out and inflicted a fatal wound on this unfortunate recluse.

On the same side of the river we come to *Seq Mills*, at the confluence of the Trim and Avon. In this pill the Romans are said during the winter to have laid up their gallies. There was a large floating dock capable of containing a quantity of shipping safely moored, where they discharged their cargoes by means of lighters. But the expence and inconvenience arising from the shipping and unshipping of goods occasioned it to be neglected. A project was afterwards set on foot to make it a depot for a *Whale Fishery*, and several ships were fitted out in this lucrative trade: but on the discovery of the advantages derived from refining the blubber

blubber on the fishing coast, this undertaking failed. Some business was carried on in the building and refitting ships, but the dock getting out of repair, and the proprietors disagreeing, the concern was entirely abandoned.

We now take leave of *Clifton* and the *Hotwells*, and go on with a description of the principal seats, and villages, which merit observation in the environs of *Bristol*. These we have arranged in alphabetical order, that the reader may with greater facility find the place wanted.

ABBOT's-LEIGH is about three miles west from Bristol, in the county of Somerset. In this parish is a fine large old mansion, memorable for affording an asylum to King *Charles* the second, after his escape from the unfortunate battle of Worcester, in the year 1651: when it belonged to a Mr. *Norton*. The parish church and village lie high, and may be seen at a great distance. It is very pleasant and commands an extensive view of the *Severn*, the *Welsh* mountains, also over the *Avon* into *Glocestershire*.

ABSTON & WICK, in the county of Glocester, about seven miles and a half east from Bristol, and six from Bath. In this parish is a range of rocks somewhat similar to those at the Hotwells, but on a smaller scale. A little river winds its course between them, called the Boyd. These rocks in many places have a sparry substance on them, which Sir *Robert Atkyns* has stiled rock diamonds; but these are neither so hard, nor of so fine a lustre as the Bristol stones. Belemnites, astroites, and serpentine stones are found here, as also several Roman coins, and other antiquities.

ALMONDSBURY in *Glocestershire*, about 6½ miles North from Bristol, and in the road to *Glocester*

cester. This village is said to derive its name from *Alemond,* a West Saxon Prince, the father of *Egbert,* the first sole monarch of *England* (who is supposed to be buried in the church) and from a fortification of a rampier and a double ditch, at *Knole,* in this parish, for such our ancestors called bergs, and we by frequent use have softened into borough or bury.——This camp is situated at the brow of a hill, near the *Severn,* so as to command an extensive view of that river, and every thing passing thereon; but we do not find any mention made of it in antient writers: tradition will have it to be the work of *Offa,* King of the Mercians. In the year 1650 a coffin was dug out of a tumulus at *Over,* near this parish, which many people supposed to be his; the stones which covered it were very ponderous; the bones were those of a man whose height must have exceeded the common stature more than three feet; the corpse was buried sitting, which was the customary method of interring Kings and Princes, as an emblem of eternity. The church stands nearly close to the bottom of the hill; it is a very old building, and has a spire, covered with lead, but of no great height.

ASHTON, three miles S.W. from Bristol, in a sweet and pleasant vale between *Dundry* and *Leigh down.* The land is rich and well cultivated; abounds in neat cottages and gardens, in which are raised flowers, vegetables, fruit, and particularly great quantities of strawberries and raspberries, which are eaten with cream by visitants from the Hotwells and Bristol. Here are some good houses and genteel families; and the seat and park of Sir *Hugh Smith,* Bart. built by *Inigo Jones.* The front is large, and has a great number of windows.

ARNO's VALE, in *Somersetshire,* about 1½ mile South-East of Bristol, in the road to *Bath.* On the right hand is an elegant house, built with freestone, occupied

occupied by *John Maxse*, Esq. and on the left, opposite thereto, is a castle-like edifice, built with copper slagg, or scoriæ, of a black colour, the towers are ornamented with battlements and pinnacles of freestone, which form a pleasing contrast. Here is erected the old gate which formerly was the entrance into Bristol Castle from the Old Market, in which are placed, in niches, two ancient images; the one is *Alle*, the other *Coernicus*, who were wardens of *Bristol Castle*, and great warriors against the *Danes*, during the reign of King *Eldred*; these images before their removal hither stood on the outside of *Lawford's-gate*, which was taken down in 1767; they are said to be more than eight hundred years old.

AUST PASSAGE, eleven miles F. from Bristol. Here is a ferry to cross the Severn, two miles over. The house has good accommodations for company, and commands extensive prospects of land and water. Here King *Edward* the elder summoned *Leoline*, Prince of Wales, to cross the Severn and to confer with him, which he refused to do: therefore *Edward* passed over to him, who, on seeing the King in the boat, threw his robes on the ground, and leaping into the water, said, "Most wise king, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly, &c.

BADMINGTON. The seat of the Duke of Beaufort; about 16 miles N. E. from Bristol: a magnificent mansion, or rather palace, with a park enclosed by a wall ten miles in circumference, in which are distinct parts for red and fallow deer, and beautiful plantations of trees. The house contains fine paintings; excellent antique sculptures; and a noble library. The parish church is near to the house, a handsome structure, lately built at the Duke's expence; and has two superb marble monuments.

numents of the Duke's ancestors, both done in Italy.

BATH. The city of Bath in Somersetshire, 13 miles S. E. from Bristol, is about a mile in length from North to South. This city is so well known, that a description here seems unnecessary; for a particular account our readers are referred to the *Bath-Guide.*

BEDMINSTER, in *Somersetshire.* The parish church is about a mile South from *Bristol. Redcliff* and St. *Thomas* churches, though both now included in the city, are but chapels to *Bedminster.* This village is of considerable length, very populous, and adjoins to Bristol by a continued street all the way from *Redcliff-hill*; it was anciently the Lordship and estate of the Lords of *Berkeley,* and continued in that family during several successions. —The Church, dedicated to St. *John Baptist,* is very ancient. On the North-west abutment of the tower is a stone with a date 1003 upon it, so that it must have been built in the reign of King Etherald. On Easter and Whithmondays and Tuesdays, vast numbers of young people flock from Bristol to a sort of revel, held in the streets and public-houses of this suburb, on those days.

BLAIZE CASTLE, lately the seat of *Denham Skeate,* L. L. D. and now of *John Scandret Harford,* Esq. situate at *Henbury,* in *Glocestershire,* about 4½ miles North from Bristol, is chiefly visited on account of the woods which are exquisitely beautiful; in these woods are walks that extend for two or three miles, laid out with great taste, and so justly disposed, that the eye is every where caught with a pleasing variety of objects.——On your arrival at the top of the hill, you enter a lawn, in which is erected a pleasure-house, stiled *Blaize Castle.* The ground plan of this building is a circle, flanked on the outside with three round towers, equally distant from each

each other, forming a triangle ; in one of these is a geometrical stair-case, by which you ascend to a large elegant room.——This edifice is named *Blaize Castle* from its being situate on the summit of *Blaize-hill*, where formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. *Blazius*, Bishop of St. *Sebaste*, and patron of the wool-combers. Here are strong lines of a fortification, which were probably those of the old camp that gave name to the village, *hen* being the British word for old, and *bury* a camp or fortification.

This building was erected, and the pleasure grounds laid out by *Thomas Farr*, Esq. about the year 1766, and in digging the foundation for it, some brass coins of *Vespasian*, *Antoninus*, *Constantius*, *Tetricus*, and others of the late Roman Emperors, were found, with a few silver ones, chiefly of *Gordianus*; but the most curious of these was a large brass medal, with a very fine head of *Faustina*, and on the reverse a female figure, holding an infant in her hand, whence, and from the inscription, FERTILITAS, it is supposed to have been struck upon the occasion of that Empress's lying in. Sir *Robert Atkyns* informs us, that in the year 1707 the old foundation of the chapel was dug up, and a vault discovered ten yards long and six broad, wherein were many human bodies, with the sculls entire, and the teeth white, and that there were many coins and other Roman antiquities found. Besides this camp, there are two others ; the one on *Kingsweston-hill*, and the other on *Coomb-hill*, supposed to be Roman.

BRISLINGTON, in *Somersetshire*, is 2½ miles South-East from Bristol, in the road to *Bath*. In the church-yard, about three yards from the South-East corner of the church is a flat tomb-stone lying on the ground whereon is the following remarkable inscription :

1542. THOMAS NEWMAN, Aged 153. This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased.

BROCKLEY COMB, in *Somersetshire*, about 9 miles W. S. W. from Bristol, is much frequented, and admired for its romantic beauty. The hills on each side of the road are clothed with a variety of stately trees, that tower and overhang each other in the most pleasing and picturesque manner. As you pass along, you discover, through the different breaks or openings, rocks and precipices, whose venerable appearance renders the scene truly sublime.

CHEPSTOW, in *Monmouthshire*, is 16 miles North from Bristol; you enter the town from *Aust Passage* by a long bridge, built of timber, across the river *Wye:* It is of very great height above the surface at low water, which is necessary, because the tides sometimes rise here upwards of sixty feet; in the middle of it is a large stone pier, where *Glocestershire* is separated from *Monmouthshire*; therefore as half the bridge stands in one county and half in the other, it is maintained at the expence of both. Here are the venerable remains of a fine old castle formerly of great strength, erected on the summit of a perpendicular high rock, close to the river, on the land side, it is surrounded by a large deep moat; this castle is said to have been built by the famous *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Pembroke*, surnamed *Strongbow*, who subdued *Ireland*; he died at *Dublin*, anno 1176, and was buried in the chapter-house of *Glocester* cathedral.

CHEW-MAGNA, alias *Bishop's Chew*, in *Somersetshire*, about 6 miles South from Bristol. On the rivulet between this place and *Windford* are a snuff-mill, a paper mill, and two gunpowder mills.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, in *Glocestershire*, is a market town about 11 miles N. E. from *Bristol*, in the

the great road from *Cirencester* and *Oxford*. It consists principally of one large wide-street, nearly half a mile in length; in the year 1681 King *Charles* the IId. granted a charter for making the town corporate, to be governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen, and 12 Burgesses. The market day is on Thursday in every week. The church is a chapel of ease to *Old Sodbury*, about two miles to the East.

CLEVEDON, in *Somersetshire*, is 12½ miles West from *Bristol*. This village borders upon the Severn sea, situate about two miles to the left beyond *Clevedon*-hill, where are the ruins of a pleasure-house. It is universally allowed, that there is not a more pleasant Summer's ride in England than to this place, it being mostly upon a fine turf. The way to it from the *Hotwells*, is to cross the river at *Rownham*, and proceed up the hill to *Leigh-down*. This down is famous for rabbit warrens: prodigious numbers of these profitable animals are here taken, during the season, and sent to *Bristol* and the country many miles round. Soon after you get upon the Down, you leave the *Leigh* road, and strike off to the left; following which course about three miles, you come to *Failand's* Inn; and three miles further on, to the right, you see *Nash-house*. Passing onward a mile and a half more, is *Cuthberry* camp, anciently one of the Roman stations for observation, when that people were in possession of this island. The double entrenchment that surrounded it yet remains, almost entire, which shews it to have been strongly fortified, according to the method practised in those days.—From hence it is about two miles to the ruins of the pleasure-house, on *Clevedon-hill*; the whole of the way lies on the summit of a ridge of hills, from whence you enjoy an immense prospect. To the southward you look over a vast tract of flat country, called *Nailsea Moor*,

Moor. The country round this moor, together with part of it, is beautifully interspersed with trees, villages and farm houses. On the further side, rise *Mendip-hills*, by *Chedder*, *Brent*, *Knowle*, and *Quantock*. To the North, you have an extensive view of the *Bristol channel*, on the one side, and of the *Welsh* mountains on the other. You also see *Aust-passage*, and onwards towards *Gloucester*. To the south-west, you have a full view of the *Severn sea* or *Bristol channel*, with the ships and vessels thereon, and of the two islands called the *Steep* and *Flat Holmes:* The light-house on the latter is distinctly seen from hence. From the vast expanse of sky and ocean, the prospect down the channel is boundless. Near this spot, under the hill, on the South side, is *Clevedon-court*, the seat of Sir *Abraham Elton*, Bart. At the distance of about a mile to the northwest, is another hill, in the parish of *Walton*, whereon is an old ruinous building called *Walton Castle*; what remains of it at present is converted into a farm-house. Near to this is the seat of Sir *John Durbin*, Knt.

COLD-ASTON, in *Glocestershire*, is about 10 miles East from *Bristol*, and 5 miles North from *Bath*. It has its name from being in an exposed situation, on a bleak hill. Sir *Robert Atkyns* relates, that in the year 1698, as a person was ploughing with oxen in this parish, one of them faltered in a hole, when the earth being removed, it appeared like the tunnel of a chimney.——Persons who were let down through this hole found a cavity of above half a mile in length one way, but it is not known how far the other; and as they walked with candles, they observed several such tunnels ascending towards the surface of the earth. It is not said what depth or figure this cavity was of; particulars which might have given some light as to the use of it.——The passage is from north-east to south-

south-west. The holes are all carefully stopped, to prevent accidents.

COTHAM, a hill about a furlong N.W. from Bristol. Here is a handsome seat of *S. Edwards*, Esq. and a round tower or observatory, 70 feet high, on which the spectator has fine prospects of Bristol, the surrounding country, and the Channel. Here is dug a curious sort of rusticated stone, used for embellishment of pillars, gateways, and chimney-pieces.

CREWS-HOLE, about two miles E. from Bristol, on the banks of the Avon. Here are two large works for smelting copper, and a glass-house.

CROCKERN-PILL, in *Somersetshire*, 5 miles W. N. W. from Bristol, on the side of the *Avon*, is a large hamlet, chiefly inhabited by pilots, who are under the regulation of the Master and Wardens of the *Merchant Venturers* of Bristol, and have the charge of taking the ships and vessels up and down the river, to and from *Kingroad*. Here is a house, dependant on the Custom-house at Bristol, from which all ships or vessels outward-bound must receive their last clearance before sailing.

DIRHAM, about ten miles E. from Bristol, remarkable for a victory gained by *Ceaulin*, king of the *West Saxons* over the Britons; for a fine house, near the church, 150 feet in front; and curious water-works.

DODINGTON, in *Glocestershire*, about 12½ miles North East from Bristol. Here is a Gentleman's seat.—The house although, not modern is large and handsome. There are two very beautiful pieces of water, one above the other, in front; with the finest lawn about it that can be conceived, interspersed with venerable oaks, and other forest trees, rising to the view from the house in a most exquisite landscape. The spring which supplies these

these pieces of water rises just above, and is the head of the river *Froom*, which runs to Bristol, and there forms the *Quay*, where the greater number of shipping and vessels lie.

DUNDRY, in *Somersetshire*, about four miles and a half South West from Bristol, is remarkable for the height of its situation, on the top of a ridge of hills, from whence the tower of the church is seen at a great distance every way round; of course the prospect from hence must be very extensive. About a quarter of a mile from the church are the old *freestone-quarries* from whence was dug the stone with which St. *Mary-Redcliff*, and most of the other churches, in Bristol, were built; they are subterraneous, but may be easily walked into, though they cannot be viewed without a torch or candle, which the guide who shews them generally takes with him

FRENCHAY, in *Glocestershire*, about 4 miles N.E. from Bristol, is a respectable village, and contains a great number of houses, which stand on the side of a common or down, fronting the South. Most of these houses are built with freestone, in a very elegant stile. At the east end of the common, is a remarkable *lusus naturæ*, which was taken out of a stone-quarry at *Downend*, and placed here by *Joseph Beck*, Esq. Its form is an entire perfect muscle, consisting of the upper and under shell, which are closed together, and is nearly two tons weight.

HENBURY, in *Glocestershire*, 4 miles N.W. from Bristol, is a very pleasant and healthy village. It abounds with good houses, and is the residence of many opulent families In the parish is a *free school*, erected by Mr. *Anthony Edwards*, in the year 1623: he endowed it with 80l. a year, of which the master was to have 30l. and the usher 20l. with a house for each; the remainder of the foundation

foundation to be employed in maintaining blue-coat boys at the school. To this charity Mr. *Christopher Cole* made a considerable addition. *Robert Sandford*, Esq in the year 1759, gave 1500l. to establish a school, to teach poor children to read and write. The salaries of the above school are now increased, the master having 50l. a year, and the usher 30l.——The church is kept very neat, and contains several handsome monuments of the Southwell (Lord de Clifford's) family, and others.

KEYNSHAM, a Market Town, in the road to Bath, five miles from Bristol, has a spacious old Gothic Church, with a good tower and eight bells. This was heretofore noted for its Abbey, and for having been the principal seat of the *Cangi*. It is about a mile in length, chiefly consisting of one street of low houses, built of stone. There is a bridge here over the river *Chew*, the stream of which works copper-mills below, and then falls into the *Avon*, on which also is a bridge of nine arches. These parts are famous for the cultivation of *woad*, used in dying blue; also for snake, or serpentine stones, marked with cross lines, or ribs, like the body of a snake with the skin taken off; credulous people formerly believed that they were once real *serpents*, and changed into stones by one KEINA, a devout BRITISH virgin, from whom they likewise denominated the town. Elvers, or small eels, are here made into cakes for frying, and are very delicious.

KENN-MOOR, in *Somersetshire*, about ten miles west from Bristol, lies in the parish of *Kenn*. Here is a decoy-pond, for taking wild ducks, teal, and other water fowl.

KINGSDOWN, in *Somersetshire*, about 7 miles S. W. from Bristol, between *Hinford* and *Butcomb*. Here is dug the red colouring for marking sheep; which

which is also prepared for painting, and called *Spanish Brown*; and sometimes used for making an imitation of *Armenian Bole*, being a similar astringent.

KINGSWESTON, about four miles N.W. from Bristol, the seat of Lord de Clifford, a noble mansion of stone built by Sir John Vanburgh. Here are a capital collection of paintings, extensive gardens and plantations, and an incomparable hothouse. From this House, Kingsweston Inn, and Penpole Hill, are some of the most beautiful prospects imaginable, of the mouth of the Avon, Kingroad, the Denny Island, Ships at anchor and under sail, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Glocestershire, mouth of the River Wye, and the Old and New Passages. This hill on which the Inn stands reaches eastward from thence about a mile. There is scarcely a spot in the kingdom that affords a more pleasing and extensive view of land and water than is seen from this hill; at the east end of it are the lines of an old Roman camp, terminated by a deep glen; on the summit of the hill, which stands to the East, on the other side of this glen, is *Blaize-Castle*, and to the South is *Comb-hill*. On the side of this last projects a rock to which the country people have given the name of *Goram's Chair*: This Goram was a hermit, anciently of great reputed sanctity, who resided in a cave somewhere near this place, and of whom many fabulous stories have been related by the vulgar; they will have it that he was a wonderful great giant, and that he lived in the time of St. *Vincent*, who was also another wonderful giant; each of these giants, they say, endeavoured to open a passage for a river to Bristol, by cutting through the rocks; *Goram* would have effected it first, had he not spent so much of his time every day in sitting in this chair,

to

to take a nap, and wash his feet in the brook that ran below, by which means *Vincent* got the start of him, and completed the work.

KINGSWOOD. See St. *George's.*

LEIGH. See *Abbot's-Leigh.*

NEW PASSAGE, in *Glocestershire,* is at *Chiswell-Pill,* 9 miles N. b. W from Bristol.——The river *Severn* is here three miles broad at high water. The passage-house is very commodious, and has a large room adjoining to it, built purposely for the reception of company. The situation is low, but exceedingly pleasant, and commands a fine view of *Monmouthshire,* which lies opposite, and also of *Kingroad, Portshead-point,* and a considerable way down the *Bristol-channel.*

OLDBURY, near the *Fish-ponds,* in *Glocestershire,* about 3 miles N. E. from Bristol. is deserving of remark for the elegant rural walks that have been made here, in the manner of those at *Piercefield,* which, from situation, they somewhat resemble, though on a much smaller scale.

OLD PASSAGE. See *Aust Passage.*

PEN-PARK HOLE, five miles N. W. from Bristol, a tremendous abyss, by some reported to be unfathomable, and by others to be about 300 feet deep: noticed by various authors, and in the *Philosophical Transactions.* It is situated in the corner of a field, and enclosed with a hedge to prevent accidents fatal to men and beasts. The ground about the entrances into it is uneven, and so overgrown with shrubs and bushes, that those who go to see it should either take a guide or be extremely cautious in their motions and footing. The principal Hole is dangerous to approach and terrible to behold; a little below the entrance appears an impending rock, and all the rest is frightful gloom. People throw stones into it, which are heard for some time dashing against rocks and at last plunging into water. On the 17th of March, 1775, the

Rev. Mr. *Newnham*, one of the Canons of the Cathedral of Bristol, with another gentleman and two Ladies, one of them his sister and the other the object of his affection, went to explore the depth of this horrible cavity. Mr. *N.* lowered a line, and being near to the dark aperture, that he might be safer, laid hold of a twig pertaining to the root of an ash, which grew over the mouth of it. But his foot slipping, the twig broke, and he was precipitated into this yawning, black, and dreadful gulf, in the sight of his astonished and almost petrified friends. That morning he had officiated at Clifton Church, and read Psalm 88th, in which are these words so descriptive of his catastrophe: "*Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit, in a place of darkness, and in the deep.* Vehicles for descending were contrived, and some went down daily to search for the body, which was found thirty-nine days after, floating on the water.

PIERCEFIELD, in *Monmouthshire*, is about 17 miles North of *Bristol*.—The best way to it is through *Chepstow*, from which it is distant one mile and a half. This place justly claims the admiration of all persons who have seen it, for the wonderful magnificence of its surrounding stupendous rocks, vast woods, and the meandring course of the *Wye*; the great river *Severn*, and down the *Bristol channel*; the bridge, castle, and town of *Chepstow*, with many near and distant beautiful prospects, which vary the scene continually, as we perambulate the different mazes, through deep glens, embowered woods, and over the tops of precipices; also so happily and artfully disposed, that we find not the least difficulty or fatigue from their rise or declivity. We must not here omit the surprising effect that is produced at a hill a little above the termination of these walks called *Windcliffe*: a fowling piece being discharged there, the explosion

explosion is re-echoed by the surrounding rocks and woods for an amazing length of time, and you are scarcely persuaded but that the expiring sound must have been that of some distant cannon, fired from the ships in *Kingroad*. These walks were all laid out and made by *Valentine Morris*, Esq. Strangers are permitted to visit *Piercefield* Thursday in each week, but on no other day.

About five miles distant from *Piercefield*, is *Tintern Abbey*, one of the finest ruins of a Gothic building in this kingdom.——It is situate in a sequestered vale, surrounded by immense woods, rocks, and mountains, on the borders of the *Wye*. This river is romantic and beautiful beyond description, the objects on each side are the most picturesque and grand that can be imagined; on which account there are frequent parties who make excursions hither from *Chepstow*, and elsewhere.

PENPOLD. See *Kingsweston*.

PILL. *See Cockern Pill*.

REDLAND, one mile N. N. W. from Bristol, a handsome Village, in which are several good houses; the principal mansion here is *Redland-Court*, built by *John Cossens*, Esq. from a design of *Strachan*, Architect; and enlarged and improved by the late *Jeremiah Baker*, Esq. It is now an elegant modern structure, and very ornamental to that part of the Environs. Near to it is a beautiful Chapel, built of freestone, with a turret containing a bell, crowned with a dome of lead, ball and cross, a miniature resemblance of St. *Paul's* in London. In this Chapel are the busts of Mr. and Mrs. *Cossens*, well executed in marble, by *Rysbrack*; and a capital painting on the altar-piece of the embalming of *Jesus*, by *Vanderbank*, and many other highly-finished embellishments.

St. GEORGE's, commonly called the *New Church*, in *Glocestershire*, is about 2 miles East from Bristol.

This

This church was built in the year 1752, and was made a new parish by act of Parliament, 24th *George* II. before which it was part of the out-parish of St. *Philip* and *Jacob*. It lies in the forest of *Kingswood*, which is in extent about four miles from East to West, and three miles and a half from North to South.——From this forest the city of Bristol, and the country for many miles round, are chiefly supplied with coals; here are a prodigious number of pits, some of which are said to be more than a hundred fathoms deep. These coal works, and others in their neighbourhood, employ such a multitude of people, that, for several miles, their habitations stands so close together as to appear like an immense town composed of scattered houses.

STANTON DREW, six miles from Bristol. Here is an antique ruin, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical Temple; much in the same form as that at *Stonehenge*; forming nearly three circles of large stones six feet high.

STAPLETON, two miles N. E. from Bristol, a neat Village, which has a Church and six bells, and several good houses. Not far from the church is a capital mansion of the family of *Elton*, which has extensive gardens and plantations that present views of the city and country.

STOKE BISHOP, in *Glocestershire*, North West from *Bristol*: at about 2 miles distant on the right hand side of the road going off *Durdham Down*, towards *Kingsweston*, is a fine old mansion, the seat of Sir *H. Lippincot*, Bart. This part of the road down the hill was made but a few years since, and was originally an old Roman way. As the labourers employed in making it were removing the soil, to dig for stones, they found some very large grinders, or jaw teeth of an elephant, weighing several pounds each, which were not in the least decayed; also some bones belonging to that animal. To the left,

left, at about half a mile distant, is a building which resembles a church, or tower; this is called *Cook's Folly* (see *Hotwells).* It is now a pleasure-house, belonging to Mrs. *Jackson*, who has a fine old seat seen from hence, called *Snead Park.*

STOKE HOUSE, in *Glocestershire*, about 4 miles North East from *Bristol*, a seat of the Duke of *Beaufort*, in the parish of *Stoke Gifford.* This capital mansion was originally built by Sir *Richard Berkeley*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth.* It was greatly damaged during the civil wars, in the unhappy reign of *Charles* the First. The late Lord *Botetourt*, about the year 1760, may be said to have almost rebuilt it; and it is now a very noble mansion, well worth a stranger's observation. It stands on the brow of a lofty hill, that rises abruptly from a fine lawn; the carriage-way winds through this lawn, by a gentle easy ascent, up to the house, where there is a fine bold terrace in the front, which commands an extensive prospect of rich and fertile country to the South and East; and to the West you see a great part of the city of *Bristol* and its environs, and beyond that to *Dundry.*

STOWEY, in *Somersetshire*, about 9 miles South from *Bristol*, is remarkable for a petrifying spring that rises in the parish.

TINTERN ABBEY. See *Piercefield.*

THORNBURY, a market town in *Glocestershire*, about 11 miles North East from *Bristol*, in the lower road to *Glocester*, is a titular incorporated town, and has a customary Mayor and twelve Aldermen. The market is weekly, on Saturday. It was given by William the First to the famous *Fitz-Hammon.* The church is spacious, and built in the form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here are a free-school and four almshouses. But what chiefly claims our attention in *Thornbury* is its castle, which was begun but never

finished, by *Edward, Duke of Buckingham,* in the second year of the reign of *Henry* VIIIth. This nobleman was prevented from compleating it, and also a large navigable canal to communicate with the *Severn*, distant nearly two miles, part of which is yet visible, by his attainder and death in the thirteenth year of *Henry* the VIIIth. The beautiful arched gateway which is the principal entrance into the castle, remains entire, and is greatly admired for the excelleney of its workmanship; over the arch is an inscription extremely well cut in Saxon characters raised above the surface.

WALTON-CASTLE. See *Clevedon.*

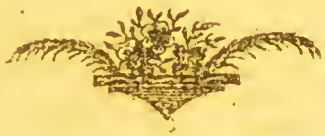
WESTBURY, in *Glocestershire,* is about 3 miles North West from *Bristol.* The road to it is over *Durdham Down*; leaving which, on the left hand is *Cote House*; a little further on we come in view of *Westbury* church, standing almost in front, under the hill, down which the road winds into the parish. This place is called *Westbury-upon-Trim*, from an insignificant stream that runs through it, improperly termed the river *Trim*; which is so very diminutive as scarcely to deserve being called a brook. Here was formerly a college for a Dean and five Canons, built by *William Canning*, who was made Dean thereof, and was a very considerable benefactor to it; there is only a small part of it remaining at present, though it stood entire in the former part of the reign of King *Charles* the First: It was turretted round, and had a large tower with battlements on the South side: Prince *Rupert* caused it to be in a great measure destroyed, in the time of the civil wars, to prevent its being garrisoned by the Parliament's forces to annoy the city of Bristol.

WICK. See *Alston* and *Wick.*

WRINGTON, in *Somersetshire,* about ten miles S. W. from *Bristol,* had till lately, a weekly market

on

on Tuesday. Near this place is dug and prepared lapis calaminaris, used for converting copper into brass; it also produces zinc, a semi metal (in this part of the kingdom called spelter) with which, and a due mixture of copper, is made pinchbeck, and Prince's metal, with a variety of other sorts. In this parish was born, in the year 1632, that great philosopher, Mr. *John Locke*, author of the Essay on Human Understanding, and many other excellent writings, well known in the learned world. Near this village is *Barlow Wood*, the pleasant cottage of the *Mrs. More's*, the seat of taste and elegance.



CORPORATION.

CORPORATION.

High Steward—His Grace the Duke of Portland.
Mayor—The Right Worshipful John Haythorne, Esq.
Recorder—Sir Vicary Gibbs, Knt.

ALDERMEN.

Sir J. Durbin, Knt.	H. Bengough, Esq.	David Evans, Esq.
Edward Brice, Esq.	Thos. Daniel, Esq.	John Page, Esq.
Levi Ames, Esq.	R. Claxton, Esq.	Daniel Wait, Esq.
John Noble, Esq.	Evan Baillie, Esq.	

SHERIFFS.

Benjamin Bickley—Philip George, Esqrs.

COMMON COUNCIL.

M. Brickdale, Esq.	John Foy Edgar, Esq	P. Protheroe, Esq.
J. Fisher Weare, Esq.	William Fripp, Esq.	Wm. Inman, Esq.
William Weare, Esq	W. Brice, Esq.	J. H. Wilcox, Esq.
Rd. Bright, Esq	Sir H. Protheroe.	Hen. Brooke, Esq.
John Gordon, Esq.	Samuel Span, Esq.	E. Brice, Jun. Esq.
C. Anderson, Esq.	S. Henderson, Esq.	
Richard Blake, Esq	Levi Ames, Jun. Esq.	

Town-Clerk and Clerk of the Peace—S. Worrall, Esq.
Chamberlain—Richard Hawkeswell, Esq.
Steward of the Sheriff's Court—Edmund Griffith, Esq.
Coroners—Mr. Joseph Safford, and Mr. Thomas Fisher.
Sword-Bearer—Joseph Gregory Harris, Esq.
Clerk of Arraigns—Mr. George Merrick.
Clerk to the Town Clerk—Mr. W. D. Brice, jun.
Deputy Chamberlain—Mr. Wintour Harris.
Register of the Court of Conscience—H. Bengough, Esq.
Deputy-Register—Mr. George Webb Hall.
Collector of the Town-Dues—Charles Harford, Esq.
Under-Sheriff—Mr. A. Palmer, jun.
Clerk of the Markets—Mr. C. Ludlow.
Inspector of Nuisances—Mr. J. Frankland.
Inspector of Nuisances on the Rivers Avon and Froom—Mr. T. Batty.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Right Hon. Charles Bathurst.—Evan Baillie, Esq.

BANKING COMPANIES.

Ames, Daubeny, Bright, Cave, Daniel, and Ames, 15, Corn-street; draw on Down, Thornton, and Free, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London.

Harford, Davis, and Winpenny, Corn-street; draw on Whitehead, Howard, and Hallock, Cateaton-street, London.

Acland, Bengough, Haythorne, Wright, and Gore, Bristol

City Bank, All-Saint's-Passage; draw on Down, Thornton, and Co. Bartholomew-Lane, London.

Miles, Vaughan, and Co. Corn-street; draw on Hoare, Hill, Barnetts, and Hoare, 62, Lombard-street, London.

Savery, Towgood, Tuffen, Yerbury, and Pugh, Wine-street; draw on Langston, Towgood, and Co. St. Clement's Lane, Lombard-street, London.

Elton, Edwards, Baillie and Skinner, Corn-street; draw on Sir George Prescott, Bart. and Co. 62, Threadneedle-street, London.

Worrall and Blatchley, Exchange; draw on Baron Dimsdale, Sons, Barnard, and Sons, 50, Corn-hill, London.

Worrall Pope, and Edmunds, Tolzey; draw on Sir Richard Carr Glynn and Co. Birchin-lane, London.

Birch, Pitt, Powell, Fripp, and Brice, Bristol Bridge; draw on Hoare, Hill, Barnetts, and Hoare, 62, Lombard-st. London.

Stuckey, Lane, and Co. Quay. Open for public business till five in the afternoon; draw on Rogers, Olding and Rogers, 3, Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, London.

All shut at Twelve o'clock Mondays, other Days at Two; Good Friday and Christmas day shut the whole Day.

HOLIDAYS observed at the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Christmas Day; Good Friday, or any Day which may be appointed by his Majesty for a General Fast or Thanksgiving; Anniversaries of his Majesty King Charles the 2d.; Coronation of his Majesty; and Birth Days of their Majesty's and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

*** February 14, March 14, March 1, July 15, August 11, Sept. 14, 18 and November 2, are kept at the Exchequer and Excise-Office.

REGULATION of the POSTS at Bristol.

London—Goes out every afternoon (except Saturday) at 4 o'clock, and arrives every day (except Monday) about noon.

Bath—Goes out every morning at 7, arrives by the London Mail, goes out by ditto at 4, and arrives by the Oxford Mail at 6.

Exeter and Westward—Goes out every morning between 9 and 10, and arrives every evening between 5 and 7.

Portsmouth, Chichester, Salisbury, &c. Goes out at 3 in the afternoon, and arrives every day at 10 o'clock.

Cirencester, Oxford, &c. Goes out every morning at 7, arrives every evening at 6.

Birmingham & Northward. Goes out every evening at 7, arrives every morning between 6 and 7.

Milford & South Wales, Goes out and arrives every day at noon.

The *Irish Mail* is made up every day except Monday, and letters from Ireland may be expected to arrive every day at noon, except Monday.

Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. Every 1st and 3d Wednesday in the Month.—*Jamaica and America* every 1st Wednesday in the month.—*Lisbon* every fortnight.

France, Holland & Spain—Every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Guernsey.—Every Monday and Thursday.

Letters from all parts may be put into the Post Office, at any time, but should be delivered half an hour before the Mail is made up.

PENNY POST-OFFICE, settled and established by his Majesty's Post-master General, the 3d July, 1793; and Offices are opened for the receipt of Letters and Packets (not exceeding four ounces weight) from 7 in the morning till 9 at night, at Mr. HODDER's, Chapel-Row, Hotwells, and Mr. KAYES, Taylor, &c. Clifton-hill.—And also at the principal POST-OFFICE, near the *Exchange*, from which deliveries will be made to all parts of the city and suburbs, including the Hotwells and Clifton, three times a day, viz. at nine in the morning, on the arrival of the London mail, and at 6 in the afternoon; before which times, Letters for all parts of the city and suburbs should be put into the above offices full half an hour, in order that they may be delivered with the same mails; for which one penny will be charged in the city, and two pence for the suburbs.

Letters may be put into these receiving offices, for all parts of the kingdom, and the full postage if required, paid with them.

Letter carriers are dispatched regularly every day (Sundays excepted) with the Letters to and from *Durdham Down, Westbury, Henbury, Shirehampton* and *Pill*, to *Stapleton, Frenchay, Doxeuend, Hambrook*, and *Winterbourne*, and also to *Brislington, Keynsham*, and to other places.

HACKNEY COACHES.

Owners of the Coaches to take out an annual licence, and each Coach to have the Number belonging to it affixed in three different parts, viz. on the pannel of each door, and on the pannel behind.

The Coaches to be at their stands (if not hired) from 9 o'clock in the morning till 11 in the evening.

The

The following are the Fares to be taken when hired by time or distance, viz.

	s.	d.
For any time not exceeding 3 qrs. of an hour - - -	1	0
an hour - - - - - -	1	6
20 minutes from the first hour - - -	0	6
For the distance of a mile from the Stand - - - -	1	0
For the distance of two miles - - - - - - - - -	2	0
Every half mile further, or less distance - - - -	1	0

If any dispute arise concerning the distance, the ground to be measured, if found to be as great as the Driver charged for, the cost of measuring to be paid by the Persons refusing to pay the distance; if less, the Driver to pay the costs of measurement.

Drivers (if not hired) being called, and refusing to go any distance not exceeding 10 miles, or exacting more than their fares, or using any abusive language, incur a penalty of 20s. and the like sum for any breach of the above regulations, on complaint made at the Council-house.

COACHES from BRISTOL.

Bush Tavern Coach Office, Corn-street.—John Townsend.

London Royal Mail Coach, every evening at 4 o'clock.

Milford Royal Mail Coach, through Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, on the arrival of the London Mail.

Birmingham Royal Mail Coach, through Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Worcester, every evening at 7.

Oxford Royal Mail Coach, every morning at half past 7.

Birmingham, *Duncan* and *Nelson* Coaches, every morning, except Sunday, at 3 o'clock. Meet all the Coaches to every part of the North of England.

Exeter *Duke of York* Coach, through Bridgewater, Taunton, and Wellington, every Tues. Thurs. and Saturday morning at five.

Portsmouth and Gosport Coach, through Bath, Warminster, Salisbury, and Southampton, every day, except Saturday, at one.

London, *Loyal Volunteer*, every day at twelve o'clock.

New-Passage Coach, every morn at 7; returns every evening at 5.

Bath Coaches, every day at half past 7, 11, 12, 4, and 6.

Rummer Tavern, All Saint's Lane.—Samuel Poston.

Abergavenny Coach leaves Bristol Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at nine o'clock, and returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Coach to Chepstow, Monmouth, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, every Tues. Thur. and Sat. morn. 7.

Bath Coach every morning at half past 8, to the *Angel Inn, Bath*; returns every evening at 5, and arrives at *Bristol* at 7.

White Lion Inn, Broad Street.—Thomas Luce.

London Coach every day at half past one o'clock.
Bath Coaches at 10 in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon.
Birmingham Coach, Sun. Tues. and Thurs. at 4 in the morning.

White Hart Inn, Broad-street.—John Turner.

London Coach at half past 11 in the morning.
Birmingham Mail at 7 in the evening.
Birmingham Coach, through Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bromsgrove, at 3 in the morning.
Glocester Coach, Mon. Wed. and Frid. morning at half past 7.
Exeter Coach, Mon. Wed. and Friday morning at 5.
Bath, every morning at 9, 10, and half past 11, and 4 in the evening.
Weymouth Coach, every Mon. Wed. & Friday morning during the Season, at 6 o'clock.

London Inn & Talbot Tavern, Bath-street.—Tho. Holloway.

London Coach every afternoon at one.
Bath Coach, every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

White Horse Inn, Horse-fair.—George Conpland.

London Coaches, at 12 at noon.
Exeter, Mon. Wed. and Frid. mornings, at 5.
Birmingham, Manchester & Liverpool, at 3 in the morning.
Glocester Coach, every Mon. Wed. and Friday morn. at 8.
Bath, at half past 8 & 9 o'clock, & half past 3 in the afternoon.
Birmingham Mail calls, going out and coming in.

Swan Inn, Maryport-street—Charles Bessell.

London Coach every day.
Bridgewater Coach, Mon. Wed and Friday morning at 9.
Cirencester, Wootton-Underedge, Tetbury, &c. Sun. Wed. and Friday mornings at 8.
Hambrook and Frenchay Coach, Mon. Wed. and Frid. at 3.—Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 6 in the afternoon.

Bell Inn, Thomas-street.

Coach to Barnstaple Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and returns Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Fromont's Opposition Coach, every day, quarter before 11, from the *Bell Inn*, Thomas-street, and returns to the same.

George Tavern, Narrow Wine Street.

Stroud Coach, every Tues. Thurs. and Saturday morning at 8.

KENNET & AVON CANAL WAREHOUSE,
Barnards & Parsons, Proprietors, Bath Street.

Take in and deliver Goods to and from the above Warehouse.

and the *Kennet Wharf, Upper Thames-street, London,* nearly as expeditious as by Land Carriage.

Goods are taken in at the above Warehouse, for *Marlborough, Hungerford* and *Newbury,* and forwarded Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, by Thomas Parsons' Waggons.

WAGGONS, &c.

George Lye, (late Wiltshire) Peter-street.

Flying Waggons go out every Wed. and Sat. at noon, arrive at the *White Swan, Holborn-bridge, London,* on Sat. Wed. morning early. His slow Waggons in and out every day.

Bath, every day in the week. Goods forwarded to all parts of the West of England, Ireland, &c.

John Parsons, Narrow Wine Street.

Flying Waggons, removed from the *White Bear, Basinghall-street,* to the Bath and Bristol Waggon-Warehouse, *69, Old Bailey;* where they set out every Wed. and Sat. afternoon, at Four o'clock, and arrive at his Warehouse, *Saw Close, Bath,* and at his Warehouse, *Narrow Wine-street, Bristol,* Sat. and Wed morning, and return to London in the same time.—These Waggons are very convenient for passengers, and carry a Guard for their safety. His slow Waggons in and out every day.

Goods forwarded to Bridgwater, Exeter, Plymouth, and all parts of the West.

Bath every day in the week, at 8 in the morning, and 2 in the afternoon.

Charles Giles's, Warehouse, Broad-mead.

London Flying Waggons, to *Gerrard's Hall, Basing Lane,* Set out every Wed. and Sat. forenoon, come in Tuesday afternoon, and Sat. morning early.—Also forwards Goods to all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Slow Waggons in and out every day.

Harding's Warehouse, Jacob-Street.

Thomas Walker—Tetbury, Cirencester, Fairford, Abingdon, Farringdon, Lechlade, and places adjacent, in Thurs. out Friday.

William Rudge—Tetbury, Cirencester, Northleach, Stratford on Avon, Warwick, Coventry, Leicester, &c. and in and out every Wednesday.

——*Brinkworth's* Cart, from Leycock, once a week.

Bell Inn, Thomas Street—Sarah Lee.

Brice, Brice, Baker & Co.—Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Taunton, Honiton, Wellington, Southmolton, Barnstaple, &c. in every afternoon, out every morning.

Thomas Hull—Bath, in and out every day.
J. Hayward—Berkeley, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. in Wed. out Thursday morning.
John Beale—Sherborne, Dorchester, Cerne, and Weymouth, in Tuesday, out Wednesday morning.
Edmund Adams—Shepton-Mallet, in and out Wed. and Sat.
James Tottle—Bridgewater, in and out Tuesday.
Stephen Boyce—Ycovil, Evercreetch, &c. in and out Tuesday and Friday.
Arthur Franks—Wells in and out Tuesday and Thursday.
Horner & Battin—Kennet and Avon Canal Conveyance, to *Hambro' Wharf, Upper Thames-street, London.*
George Playne—Minchinhampton, Strond, Woodchester, Nailsworth, and places adjacent, in and out Tuesday and Friday.

White Lion, Thomas Street—John Perinton.

John Ashmore—Birmingham, Bromsgrove, Worcester, Tewksbury, Glocester, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. in Wed. and Sat. out. Thurs. and Sunday.—Fly Waggon, in and out Mondays.—Goods are regularly forwarded to Leicester, Coventry, Nottingham, and all parts of the North.—Extra Waggons twice a week.
Thomas Davie—Shaftesbury, in Monday out Tuesday.
J. Fennel—Corsham, Pickwick, &c. days uncertain.
Thomas Hambury—Philip's Norton, Beckington, Froom, Bourton, Mere, Gillingham, Bayford, &c. in Wednesday out Thursday.
Samuel House—Westbury, and Westbury Leigh, in and out Tuesday and Friday.
E. Lywood—Bridgewater, &c. in and out Wednesday and Saturday.
S. Palmer—Bridport, Beaminster, Crewkerne, Martock, Glastonbury, and Somerton, in Tues. out Wed.
Richard Buckle—Horsley, &c. in and out Tuesday & Friday.
Edward Perrin—Martock, South Petherton, Crewkerne, Glastonbury, and Somerton, in Wednesday out Thursday.
John Veal—Bradford and Trowbridge, in Thurs. out Friday morn.
Brice & Baker—Shepton-Mallet, Exeter, Falmouth, and Plymouth, in and out Monday and Thursday.
Jonathan Dovedall—Bradford, in and out Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Thomas Westcott—Wells, Glastonbury, Balstonborough, East and West Pennard, and places adjacent, in Monday and Thursday, out Tuesday and Friday.
—— *Wyats*—Cirencester, in and out Tuesdays and Fridays.
Syms & Co.—Ilminster, Chard, Axminster, Honiton, Langport, &c. in and out Mondays.

James

James Dudden—Temple Cloud, Days uncertain.

Three Kings, Thomas Street.

Wm. Dix—Beaminster, Bridport, Hasleborough and Crewkerne, in Tuesday, out Wednesday.

Richard Dowdall—Bradford, Munday, Wed. and Friday.

Samuel Hicks—Bruton, Mere, Castle-Cury, Sherborne, Wareham, Poole, and all parts of Dorsetshire, in and out Tues. and Friday.

Smith & Dibbens—Bath, in and out every day.

John Appleby—North Curry, Taunton, &c. in and out Wed.

Thomas Tomlinson—Wells Caravan, in Saturday and Tuesday, out Wednesday and Friday.

—— *Collins*—Devizes, in and out Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Three Queens—Thomas-street.

William Pitt—Bishop's Lydeard, Combe Florey, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Wiveliscombe, and places adjacent, in Thursday out Friday.

James Allen—Mark, in Monday out Tuesday.

William Fisher—East and South Brent, in Friday out Sat.

Aquilla Jeanes—Stalbridge, Sturminster, and all parts of Dorset, in and out Tuesdays.

Syms and Co.—Glastonbury, Somerton, Langport, Ilminster, Chard, Axminster, Lyme, &c. in and out Thursday.

Middleton and Co.—Frome, Amesbury, &c. in Munday and Thursday, out Tuesday and Friday.

George Taylor—Slade, Binegar, Chilcompton, Sheptbn-Mallet, &c. in and out Wednesday and Friday.

Austin Hake—Minehead, Dunster, Stowey, Cannington, and places adjacent, in and out Tuesday.

Wm. Vokes—Paulton, &c. in and out every Thursday.

Joseph Rossiter—Bridgwater, days uncertain.

William Hurle—Exeter, and all parts of the West, in Tuesday out Wednesday.

Bunch of Grapes—Thomas-street.

George Lye and Son.—Bath, Bristol, and Salisbury Waggons, every Mon. Wed. and Frid. morning; forward Goods to Portsmouth, Gosport, Salisbury, Southampton, and all parts of Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, &c. A Waggon for London, through Warminster, Andover, and Basingstoke, Friday morning.

Warminster, every morning at 10.

Crab's Well—Temple-street.

T. Bale.—Andover, Winchester, Basingstoke, &c. days uncertain.

Thomas Bullock.—Salisbury, &c. in Thursday out Friday.

Jacob Salmon.—Bath, &c. in and out every day.

Thomas

Thomas Burge—Beckington, Frome, Rhode, and places adjacent, in and out Monday and Thursday.

John Giddens—Melksham, Devizes, Pewsey, Andover, &c. in Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, out Wednesday Friday, and Monday.

—— *Perry*—Taunton, Tiverton, Exeter, Plymouth, and all parts of the West, in Tuesday and Saturday, out Wednesday and Sunday.

Richard Godby—Trowbridge, &c. in and out Tuesday & Friday

Anthony Gilks—Oxford and places adjacent, in and out Wed.

James Osborne—Warminster, Salisbury, Portsmouth, Southampton, Poole, Winchester, and all parts of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Jersey, &c. in and out Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Bear—Redcliff-street.

Thomas Baker—Somerton, Charlton, and places adjacent, Thursday

Stephen Boyce—Yeovil, in Thursday out Friday.

Edward Williams—Wiveliscombe, in and out every Tuesday.

Thomas and *George Milton*—Watchet, Minehead, and all places adjacent, in Thursday, out Friday noon.

Matthew Searle—Taunton, &c. in Monday out Tuesday.

Richard Bidgood—Axbridge, Cross, &c. in and out Monday and Thursday

John Young—Bridgwater, Taunton, and all parts of the West, in and out Wednesday and Saturday.

Henry Matthews—Churchill, in and out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Chadwell's Warehouse—Milk street.

Howes and Massey—Birmingham, Manchester, Coventry, Leicester, &c. in and out Wednesday and Saturday.

Howes and Massey—Warwick, Stratford, Morton, Stow, Northleach, &c. in and out Tuesday morning.

Sarah Hill—Stroud, Woodchester, Nailsworth, &c. in and out Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Thomas Richards—Dursley, Uley, &c. in and out Tuesday and Friday.

Swan—Maryport-street.

George Rogers—Frampton and Winterbourne, in and out every day.

George Mainstone—Frenchay, Frampton, and Winterborne, Iron-Acton, Stapleton, Hambrook, in and out every day.

Daniel Day—Wootton-under-edge, in Friday, out Saturday mornings.

Robert Wickham—Wickwar, in and out Wednesday.

Michael Mills.—Thornbury, in and out Tuesday and Friday.

Robert White.

Robert White—Tetbury, in and out Tuesday and Friday.
Daniel Warren—Sodbury, in and out Tuesday and Friday.
Robert Adlam—Sodbury, in and out Mon. Wed. and Sat.
Henry Ratcliff—Malmesbury, in and out Tuesday.
—— *Blizard*—Wootton-under-edge, &c. in Monday and Fri. out Tuesday and Saturday.

Day's Warehouse, (Late Beaumont's,) Elbroad-street.
James Lewis—Calne, in and out Tuesdays and Fridays.
J. Pound—Chippenham, in Mon. & Wed. out Tues. & Thurs.
Samuel Bond—Marshfield, in and out Tuesdays and Fridays.
Daniel Roberts—Wootton Basset, Swindon, Cricklade, Highworth, Wantage, Farringdon, and Places adjacent, in Wed. out Thursday mornings.
Thomas Taylor—Sodbury, in and out Tues. Thurs. and Sat.

Greyhound Inn, Broad-mead.—John Griffiths.
Charles Curtis—Coach to Hambrook, every day as usual.
Thomas Savery—Thornbury, in and out Tues. and Wed. Fri. and Saturday.
W. Gardner—Wootton-under-edge Caravan, in Mon. & Thurs. out Tues. and Fri.—Waggon, in Tues. and Fri. out Wed. and Saturday.
Stephen Hatton—Glocester, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, &c. in Wed. out Thursday morning.
Edward Clark—Berkeley, in and out Sat.
Nath. Watts—Sodbury, in and out Monday and Friday.
—— *Milner*—Frenchay and Iron Acton, every day.
—— *Scott*—Cromhall, in and out Friday.
John Uley—Stapleton and Winterborne, Tues. Thurs. & Sat.
Edward Millard—Dursley, in Mon. Wed. & Fri. out Tues. Thurs. and Saturday.
Elizabeth Lock—Tetbury, in and out Tues. and Fri.

Queen's Head, Redcliff-street.—Wm. Williams.
—— *Fuller*—Wrington, in and out Wed. and Sat.
—— *Mace*—Langford, in and out Wed. and Sat.
—— *Bakewell*—Wrington, in and out Tuesday and Friday.
—— *Hart*—Churchill, in and out Wednesday and Saturday.

Angell Inn, Redcliff-street.—John Lovell.

Millard & Nott—Banwell, twice a week, days uncertain.
Wilmot and Sheppy—Congresbury, Wed. and Sat.
—— *Tovey*—Wrington, Thursday and Mon.
Huddson and Cox—Axbridge and Cheddar, every day.
—— *Pounsed*—Blagdon, in and out Tuesday and Friday.

Pether and Son—Axbridge, Ware, Huntspill, and parts adjacent, in and out Wednesday and Saturday.

Stabbins and Wallis—Worle in and out Tues. Wed. Friday, and Saturday.

Red Lion, Redcliff-street.—Samuel Kearsley.

William Cross—Langford, Churchill and Rowberrow, in and out Wednesday and Saturday.

IRISH TRADERS.—Constant.—*Drawbridge.*

Cork—Melchbourne, Brown, Mereury, Vickery; Lady Fitzgerald, Gilmore; Lord Nelson, Toite; Prince of Wales, Wareham; Alicia, Waggett; Prince Wm. Henry, Knight; Neptune, Copplestone; Perseverance, Donovan; Hibernia, Davis; King George, Cook; Cornwallis, Outerbridge; Sally, Morgan; James, Richards; Henry and Mary, Dungey; William and Mary, Parfitt.

Dublin—Fame, Gilmore; Betsey, Gardner, sen. Venus, Gardner, jun.; Swift, Hodgson; Draper, Sims; Bristol Packet, Rich.

Waterford——Samuel, Jenkins; Betsey, Stephings; Surprize, Dower; General Johnson, Elmes; Swallow, Crawford; Brittannia, Richards.——SHIP AGENTS, John, Cullis—Edward Phillips—Joseph Gilbert, Duncan Fisher—Price and Cross.

☞ *One of the above Vessels sails from Bristol every Week, Wind and Weather permitting.*

ADDENDA.—*September* 29, 1809.

MAYOR for the year ensuing—The Right Worshipful J. H. WILCOX, Esq.

SHERIFFS—MICHAEL CASTLE—GEORGE KING, Esqrs.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS for TRAVELLERS, &c. when to pass over at AUST and NEW PASSAGES, between ENGLAND and WALES.

The passage over this great River (Severn) is of vast importance, and those who have occasion to cross over either of the Passages, are desired to observe that the time of High Water at AUST PASSAGE is nearly the same as at Bristol Key, and at the NEW PASSAGE nearly one hour sooner; and the hours of passing at both places are, if the wind be northerly, any time for five hours before, and if southerly or westerly, for seven hours after high water, at each place respectively. The time of high water at Bristol Key, every morning and afternoon, for the following week, may always be seen in the Bristol Newspapers, published Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the variation from one day to another is about 50 minutes. NEW PASSAGE, full and change of the moon, high water seven o'clock; the third day after ditto, nine o'clock; quarter day twelve o'clock.

Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages,

Four-wheel carriage 12s.—Two-wheel ditto 6s.—Horse 1s. Cattle 6d. per head.—Sheep, pigs, and lambs, 3s. 4s. per score.—Man and Horse 1s. 6d.—Foot passenger 9d.

N. B. Any person that engages a small boat must pay 5s. for the same, and 9d. for each passenger that goes in it.

LIST OF BRISTOL NEWSPAPERS.

BRISTOL GAZETTE, published on *Wednesday Evening*, Office, nearly opposite the Draw-Bridge.

FELIX FARLEY's Journal, published on *Saturday Morning*, Office, No. 15, Small-Street.

The MIRROR, published on *Saturday Morning*, Office, No. 20, Small-Street.

BRISTOL MERCURY, published on *Monday Morning*, Office, No. 34, Broad-Street.

FINIS.

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NEW

Bristol & Hotwell

GUIDE.